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LETTER FROM THE EDITORS

Solvers, the magazine you are holding may not *look* any different from April's *Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems*, or even the issue that will follow this one. However, with this August edition comes a milestone of sorts...it is issue number 30. Hey — we've come a long way, baby!

This magazine was launched over eight years ago in the spring of 1989, and it has become only more popular through, lo, these many moons. In the beginning, we had an inkling that there was a growing number of solvers out there who were very specific in their puzzle "hunger." This suspicion was confirmed by the increasing sales of several of our non-crossword titles (like *Dell Pencil Puzzles and Word Games*) which contain a lot of the features in *Math and Logic* but at a much less concentrated number. From its humble first issue as an annual publication, *Math and Logic* most assuredly struck a chord with those who had picked it up at the newsstand. Solvers were so taken with it, in fact, that the second edition was made available within that same year. It has become so popular that we recently inaugurated an annual *Best of Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems*. And in 1997, *Best of* has been bumped up to two times per year, in effect bringing *Math and Logic*'s frequency up to a bimonthly.

As we've said, this thirtieth issue is a small, but important, reminder of *your* devotion to making this magazine a hit. We're truly happy to continue publishing *Math and Logic* for all you puzzle lovers out there who have been so vocal about your likes and dislikes. On the other hand, we don't want to shut out any newcomers either. Therefore, the puzzles build from very easy all the way up to those tricky challengers — some of which, more likely than not, can even reduce a master solver to tears! (As several of us editors here at Dell have found out.) If you have the gumption to tackle Figure Logic 10 and Logic Problem 15, don't say we didn't warn you! These are two features for which the designation "challenger" is quite appropriate. In the end, we're sure you will have enjoyed the effort.

Between these covers, you'll find the stalwarts: 15 Logic Problems, 10 Figure Logics, 45 Word Arithmetics, and 20 Cross Sums. In addition, we've seasoned this stew with 3 Bingo Plays, 6 Number Places, 2 Griddigits, 2 Cross Numbers, 2 Black Magics, and many, many more math posers and brain teasers. Enough, we hope, to keep you solving for weeks and weeks.

Is there something missing from the mix that you'd like to see? Let us know, and we'd be happy to include it in the future. Once again, we hope you'll join us in our celebration of *Dell Math Puzzles and Logic Problems* each and every edition, and especially now in our 30th issue. Here's to 30 times 30 more issues in the future! Write or fax us at:

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Dell Puzzle Magazines
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
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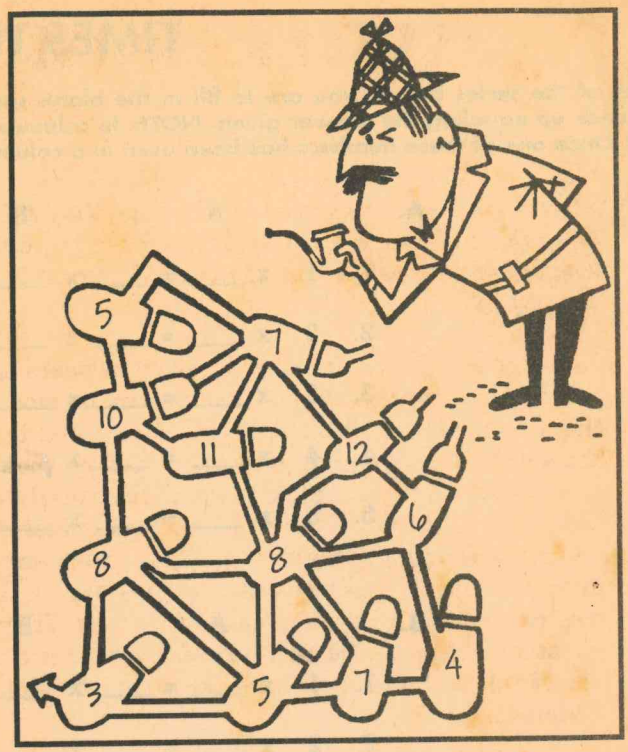
The Editors

MYSTERIOUS FOOTPRINTS

Help the detective by trailing the mysterious "47" bandit from the detective to the exit arrow in such a way that the numbers in the footprints you "walk in" add up to exactly 47.

Our solution is on page 61.



NUMBER FIT-IN

Fit the number combinations supplied with the diagram into their proper places in the puzzle squares. The combinations are in numerical order according to length. If you need help getting started, the first number across is listed on page 66.

Solution is on page 61.

3 Digits

773
827
841
864
881
888

4 Digits

1133
1218
1648
1853
2154
2165
2221
2253
2588
2657
3148
3153
3255
3282
3556
3655
3765
4112
4227
4451
4525
4771
5258
5546
5765
6168
6641
7125
7253
7422
7556
7642
8215
8318
8446
8528
8615
8862

5 Digits

11277
17557
17854
27158
32183
45573
46111
46212
54335
55154
55274
57614
61153
68184
68763
71532
75215
78661
81212
83571

6 Digits

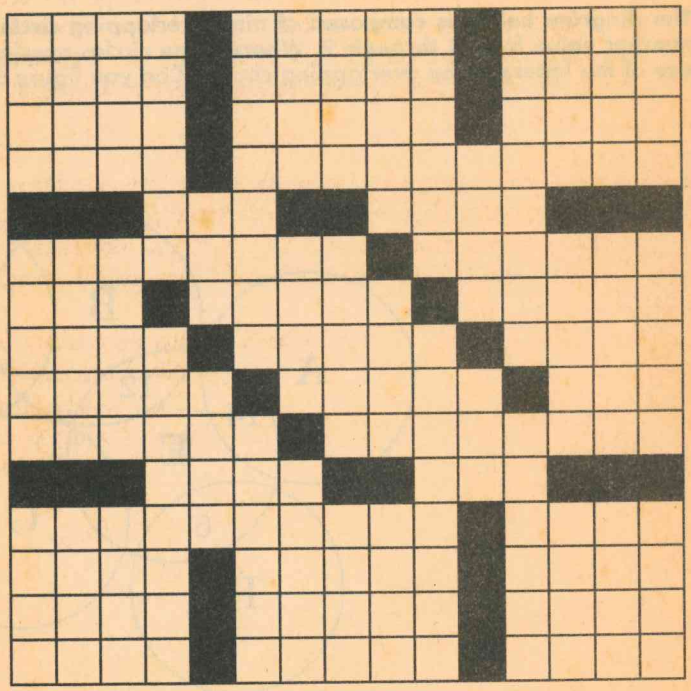
134327
312658
418572
576583
711717
826145

8 Digits

12246652
25186572
42164735
64828374
73538385
88314263

10 Digits

2555644588
4474713336



TIMES TEASER

In each of the series below, you are to fill in the blank spaces so that each group of multiplications, from left to right, ends up equaling the answer given. NOTE: In columns A, B, and C, you may use only the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Once one of these numbers has been used in a column, you may not use it again in that column.

Solutions are on page 61.

A.

	A	B	C	
1.	1 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	24
2.	2 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	30
3.	3 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	48
4.	4 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	60
5.	5 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	100

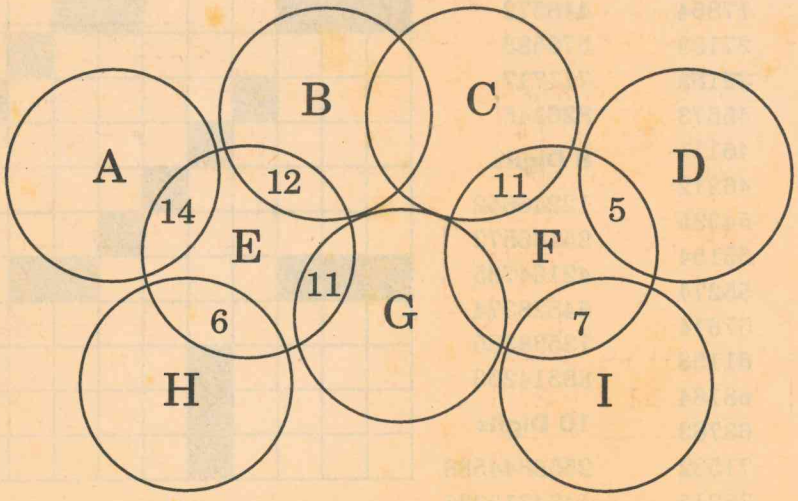
B.

	A	B	C	
1.	1 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	20
2.	2 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	32
3.	3 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	45
4.	4 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	60
5.	5 x ___ =	___ x ___ =	___ x ___ =	120

CIRCLE MATH

The diagram below is composed of nine overlapping circles, each identified by a letter. Each letter has a different number value from 1 through 9. Where some circles overlap, there is a number: this number is the SUM of the values of the letters in the overlapping circles. Can you figure out the correct number value for each letter?

Solution is on page 66.



NUMBER FILL-IN

In this puzzle, the numbers to be entered into each row across and each column down will form a numerical sequence with the numbers already in the diagram. For example, if you saw the numbers 5, ?, 15 already in the puzzle, you could figure out that the missing number is 10, and the sequence involves adding 5 to each number to get the next number. The sequences always increase from LEFT to RIGHT and from TOP to BOTTOM. See if you can figure out each sequence and fill in all the missing numbers. **Solution is on page 61.**

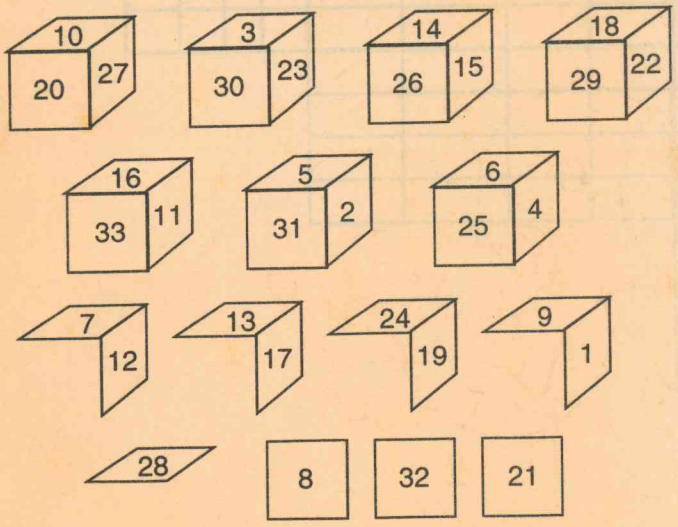
i made in mexico? →

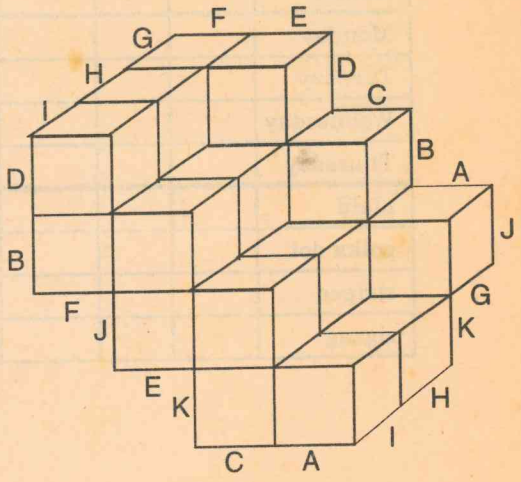
8	11	14	17	20	23	26		24	31	38	45	52	59	66
10			19			28		30		42		63		79
12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36		46		74		92
14		23		32		32		42	46	50		85	95	105
16		28		40				48		54		96		118
18		33		48		30	42	54		58		107		131
20	29	38	47	56		50		60		62	99	118		
	37			64		70					103			159
36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108		100	116	132	148	164
45		61				110					129			169
54		68		82	106	130	154	178			142			174
63	69	75	81	87				179		147	155	163	171	179
72		82		92		48		180			168			184
81		89		97		78		181			181			189
90	93	96	99	102	105	108		182	186	190	194			194

ON THE SURFACE

You'll need both mathematical and spatial skills to solve this one! Fit the pieces on the left into the diagram on the right so that the numbers on the surfaces of each lettered row (from A to A, B to B, etc.) add up to the target number, which in this case is 102. Do not rotate the pieces or attempt to fit a piece into a section of the diagram that does not match the piece exactly. For example, the single panel at the top of row F in the diagram can only be covered by the single panel with the number 28; this means that row F and row G, which crosses it at that panel, both contain the number 28. Use the target number and logic to figure out which other panels belong in each of those rows; and continue in the same manner until all the pieces have been placed.

Target number: 102.





Solution is on page 61

LOGIC PROBLEM

1. THE CATS' PAJAMAS

by David Champlin

Mrs. Kitty Katz adores her four feline friends and pampers them to an extent quite unusual, even for an avowed cat lover. Last week, she got the idea that her little darlings might get a bit chilly while sleeping through the night, so she immediately set to work sewing a pair of warm pajamas for each of her kitty cats. Mrs. Katz made one pair of pajamas each day from Monday to Thursday. Each pair was made from a differently patterned fabric specially chosen to complement each cat's fur color (one is black). The pajamas turned out, in Mrs. Katz's own words, "Absolutely adorable!" The only problem she encountered was convincing the cats to hold still while she put on their new sleepers. From this information and the clues below, can you determine for each cat, its fur color, pajama fabric design, and day its pajamas were made by Mrs. Katz?

1. Kitty made the pajamas for the gray cat sometime before she made a pair for the cat named Abyssinia, whose pajamas were finished sometime before Kitty started work on the plaid pajamas.

2. The pajamas for the cat named Barcelona were made the day before the polka-dot pajamas, which were made the day before the pajamas for the white cat.

3. The four sets of pajamas were, in some order: the pair made for the cat named Carmelita, the ones made for the orange cat, the ones with the zigzag pattern, and the ones Kitty made on Tuesday.

4. The striped pajamas were made earlier in the week than the pair designed for the cat named Delilah (which weren't plaid).

5. Barcelona was more cooperative about keeping her new pajamas on than was the cat whose pajamas had the zigzag pattern.

Solution is on page 62.

If you care to use the chart below in solving this Problem, you do so by entering all information obtained from the clues using, perhaps, an X to indicate a definite "no" and a dot to show a definite "yes." Remember: Once you enter a definite "yes" (dot), place a "no" (X) in all the rest of the boxes in each row and column that contains the dot.

	black	gray	orange	white	plaid	polka dot	striped	zigzag	M	T	W	Th
Abyssinia												
Barcelona												
Carmelita												
Delilah												
Monday												
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
plaid												
polka dot												
striped												
zigzag												

FIGURE LOGIC 1

by Linda Thistle

Solve Figure Logic by completing some simple arithmetic problems, which will enable you to move from clue to clue through the puzzle. You will not always be able to complete an entire number at first, but you may be able, by logic, to determine what one or more of the digits must be. If you enter those digits into the diagram, they may help you to solve other clues, and you can eventually return to the unfinished numbers and finally complete them.

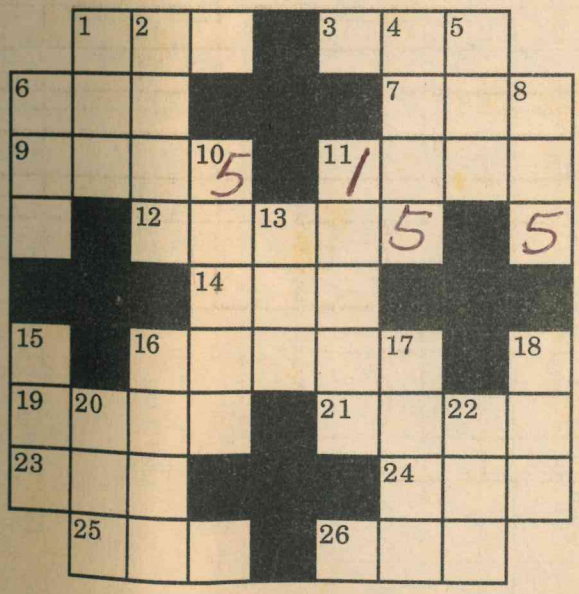
A starting help is given on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Seventy less than 26-Across
3. One less than 23-Across
6. One less than 24-Across
7. Two more than 22-Down
9. Seventy more than 4-Down
11. Two times 13-Down
12. Sixty more than 11-Down
14. Seven hundred less than 24-Across
16. Two times 12-Across
19. Two hundred less than 16-Down
21. Five times 9-Across
23. Digits of 1-Down rearranged
24. Three less than 5-Down
25. Digits of 14-Across rearranged
26. Digits of 3-Across rearranged

DOWN

1. Four more than 14-Across
2. 5-Down plus 8-Down
4. Three times 8-Down
5. Two times 15-Down
6. Four hundred more than 3-Across
8. One more than 13-Down
10. Digits of 11-Down rearranged
11. Consecutive odd digits in ascending order
13. Consecutive even digits in descending order
15. Five more than 23-Across
16. Seven thousand less than 21-Across
17. Seven times 11-Across
18. Four more than 25-Across
20. Six hundred more than 1-Across
22. One hundred more than 6-Across



Solution is on page 60

BINGO PLAYS 1

In this puzzle, you are trying to fill your "card" with numbers and make a winning Bingo game. Just as in Bingo, each column has limits set for the numbers that can be placed in that column, as shown at the top of the card. For example, in column B, every square will have a number between 1 and 15 inclusive; in column N, every number will be between 31 and 45 inclusive. Use the given clues to eliminate possibilities within those limits until you can enter one final number in each square. A number will appear only once in any column. The "free" space in the center of the card is just that; you need not enter a number in that square. After you have filled in your card, find the Bingo winning combination: Just as in Bingo, the five numbers in one row, column, or diagonal will fit the clues given. Circle these numbers and you have won the game!

1. The number one does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row S, column G, or square PI, PN, LN, LO, AB, AO, YB, YI, or YO.
2. The number two does not appear in row A, column B or G, or square PN, PO, LI, YO, SN, or SO.
3. The number three does not appear in row L or Y, column I or O, or square PB, AB, or SG.
4. The number four does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row A, column I, or square PB, PN, PG, LO, YO, SN, or SG.
5. The number five does not appear in row L, column N, square PB, AO, YG, or SI, or in the winning combination.
6. The number six does not appear in row L or A, column B or G, or square PI or SI.
7. The number seven does not appear in row P, Y, or S, column B, or square LG.
8. The number eight does not appear in row P or A, column B or O, or square YI, SI, or SG, or in the winning combination.
9. The number nine does not appear in row P or A, column I or O, or square LB, YG, SN, or SG.
10. Zero does not appear in column G or square LN or YN.
11. The number 55 is the only same-digit double-number combination on the card.

	B 1 - 15	I 16 - 30	N 31 - 45	G 46 - 60	O 61 - 75	
P						P
L						L
A			FREE			A
Y						Y
S						S
	B	I	N	G	O	

Solution is on page 60

WORD ARITHMETIC

These are long-division problems in which letters are substituted for numbers. Solve the problem; determine the number value of each letter; and, when the letters in each one have been arranged in order from 0 to 9, they will spell out a word or words.

Solutions are on page 66.

1.

BLACKMOUSE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                 3211
                 CALL
8998 | 28895019
SEES | ASSEMBLE
       26994
       AOEEK
       19010
       LEBLB
       17996
       LUEEO
        1014 1
        LBLKL
        8998
        SEES
        1143 9
        LLKCE
        8998
        SEES
        2441
        AKKL
```

2.

CORNFIELDS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                  816
                  DOE
5213 | 42563897
IRON | FRIENDS
       41704
       FOLCF
        8598
        DISD
        5213
        IRON
        33859
        NNDIS
        31278
        NORLD
         2581
         RIDO
```

3.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          HEY
TAB | BROTH
      SRA
      AFBT
      OSO
      TFEH
      AYRH
        YF
```

4.

CHARMINGLY

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                827
                LAG
423 | 3501897
MAR | RICHLY
      3384
      RRLM
      1178
      HHGL
       846
       LMN
      3329
      RRAY
      2961
      AYNH
       368
       RNL
```

5.

YOUARESLIM

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                489
                RIM
5265 | 26237703
EASE | USUALLY
       21460
       UORSY
       47777
       RLLLL
       42920
       RUMUY
       48570
       RIELY
       47285
       RIUIE
         285
         UIE
```

6.

CAPRICORES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          4
          T E
921 | 3240
SPA | TROPIC
      90
      ESCT
      4  4
      IOOI
      3234
      RPRI
      7400
      EICC
      6957
      OSNE
       443
       IIR
```

RI

OET

7.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ME
MELT | HOVELS
       HLHES
       MHSLS
       MIIGT
       LOOT
```

8.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

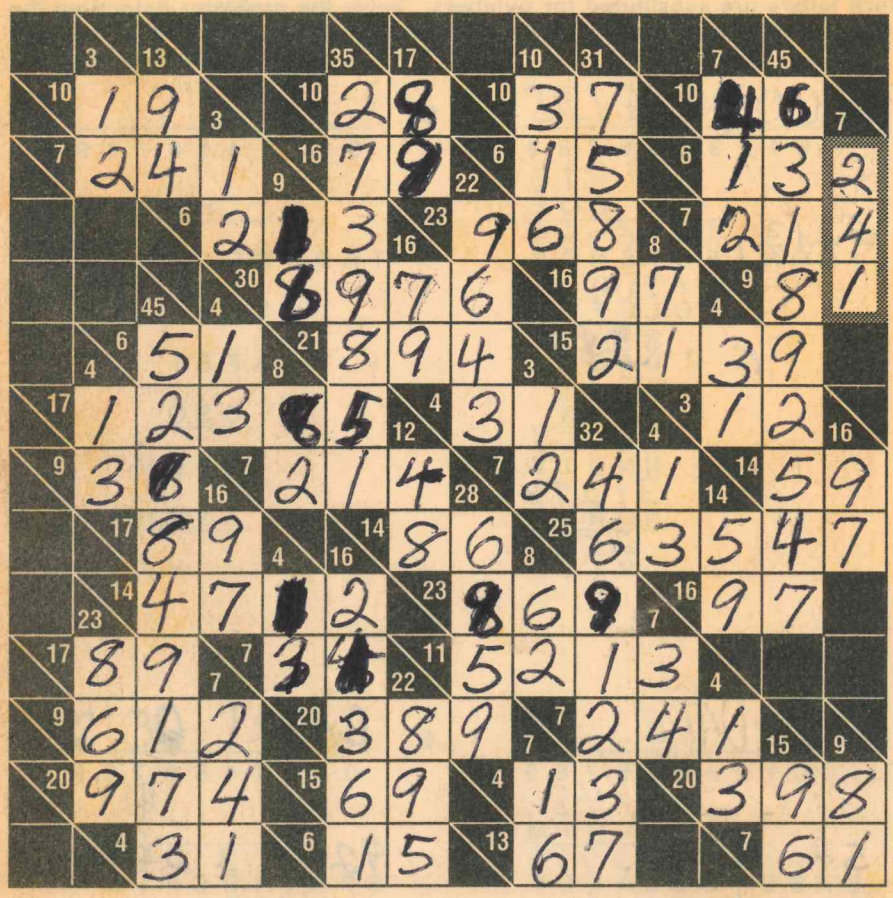
```
            ALTO
PONG | EGGPLANT
       ENTPO
       EHHAN
       ETHTE
       HTTT
       PONG
       GAPR
```

9.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          DO
RUSE | MOIST
       OOWR
       RTRIT
       RTRTW
         WS
```

CROSS SUMS

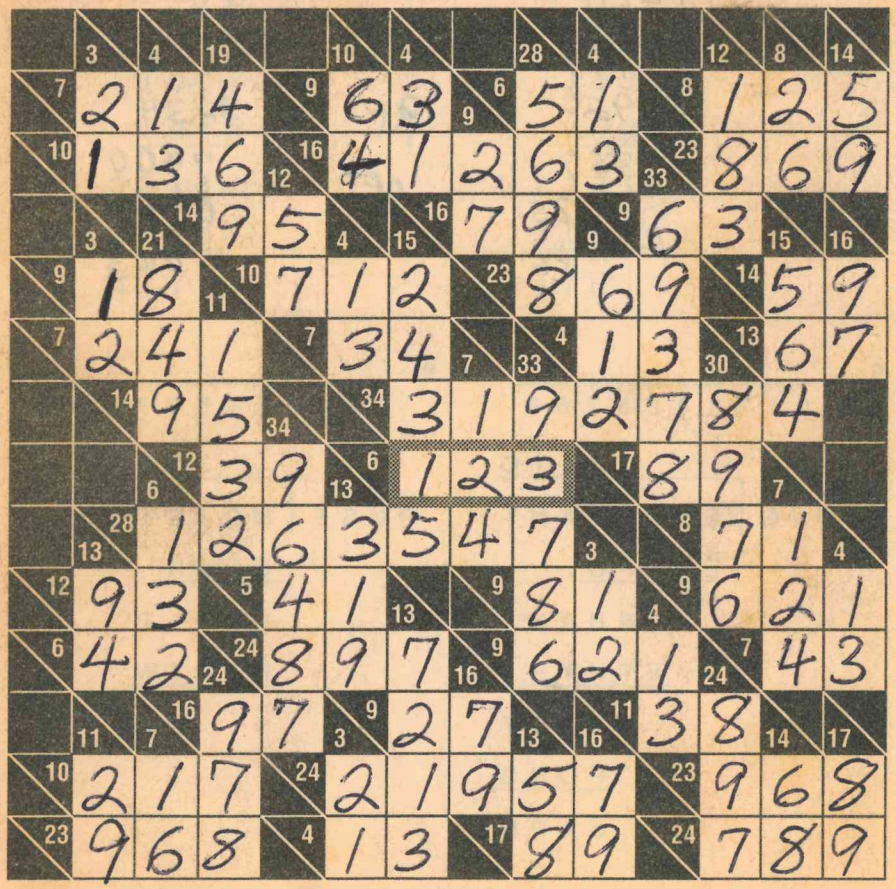


NUMBER 1

In these puzzles, the numbers in the black squares refer to the SUMS of the digits that you are to fill into the empty spaces. The number ABOVE the diagonal line refers to the empty spaces directly to the RIGHT of that number. A number BELOW the diagonal line refers to the empty spaces directly BELOW that number.

No zeros are used here, only the digits one through nine. An important point: A digit cannot appear more than once in any particular digit combination. We have outlined one area in each diagram. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

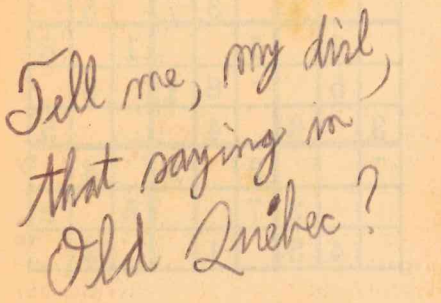
Solutions are on page 59.

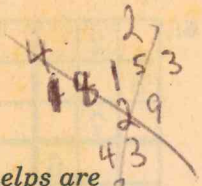


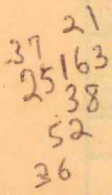
NUMBER 2

CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 3

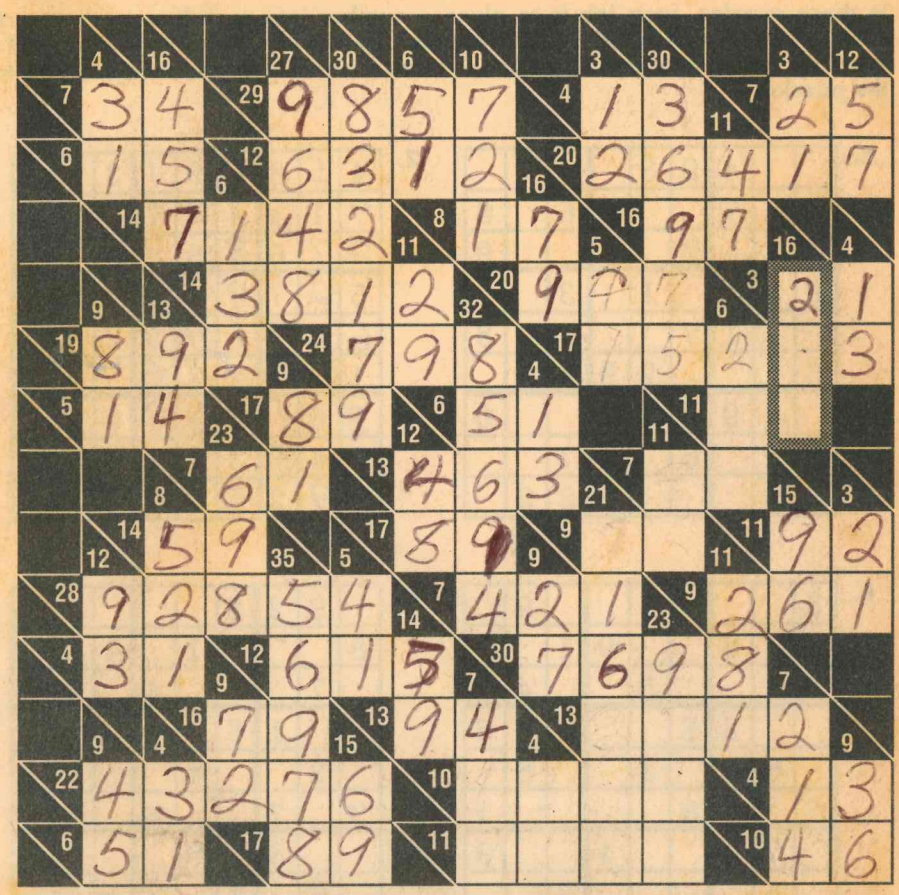




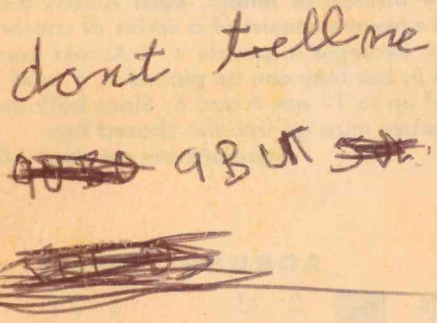


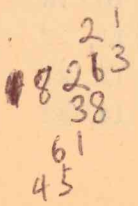
Starting helps are on page 66.

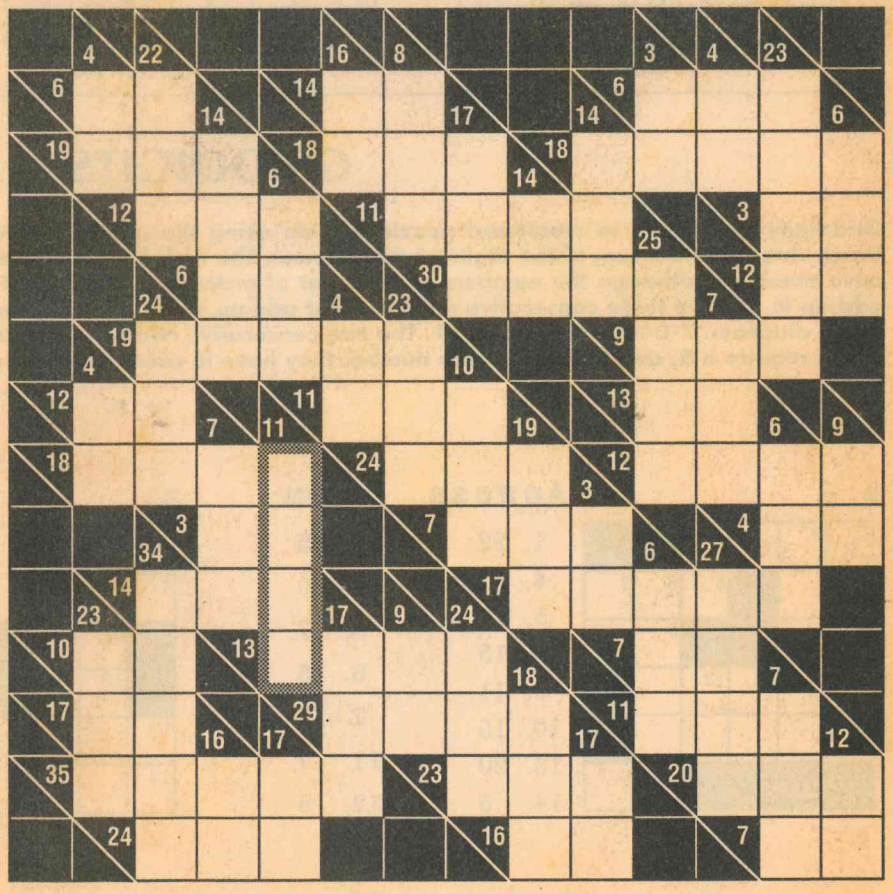
Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 4







NUMBER PLACE

In these puzzles, your job is to place a number into each box so that each row across, each column down, and each small 9-box square within the larger square (there are 9 of these) will contain each number 1 through 9. Remember that no number may appear more than once in any row, column, or 9-box square; this will help you solve the puzzle.

Solutions are on page 60.

1.

		4	9	8			7	
		7			5	6		3
3	1		2					9
9	8			1		3		
		1	7				2	8
6				2	9		4	
	4	9		5				6
8			6		1	7		
	3				8	2	9	

2.

4	5	8	6	9	1	3	7	2
9	1	3	4	2	7	5	8	6
2	7	6	8	5	3	9	1	4
5	2	7	9	4	8	1	6	3
6	3	9	1	7	5	2	4	8
1	8	4	2	3	6	7	5	9
3	6	1	7	8	9	4	2	5
8	4	5	3	1	2	6	9	7
7	9	2	5	6	4	8	3	1

3.

9			1			3		2
5	7				8	6		
		1		3	7		5	
	9		5			1		6
	5			6	1		8	
3		6		4				5
7			3		5		4	
		2	7			5		9
	4	5		1			3	

4.

5				6			9	
		8			9	1		
2	1			5			4	
		3	8			7		6
	6			3			8	
7			9					1
	7	6			4			9
	5					2		
4			7		5			3

5.

	9	2	3					8
8				1		4		
	7				4		3	
		1	6			7		
	2			4				1
9		7			8		6	
		8		6				9
	6		7		2	1		
7					5		4	

6.

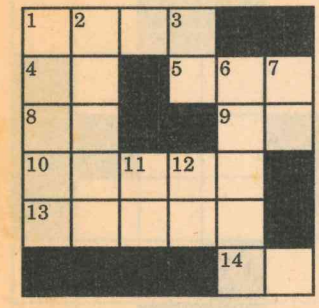
	2			8		1		4
3		1			9			
	7					3		9
		6			5			8
	4			1	8			3
			2			6		
7		9		6			4	
			5			7		1
1	5				2		9	

GRIDDIGITS

Griddigits are solved in crossword puzzle fashion using the numbers 1 – 9 instead of letters. Each Across and Down clue gives the sum of the digits of that answer. The trick here is that all answers consist of a series of consecutive numbers, although the numbers may be out of order in the answer. For example in puzzle 1, 5-Across must add up to 12. The three consecutive numbers that add up to 12 are 3, 4, and 5; but they can be placed 4, 5, and 3 in the diagram. 7-Down adds up to 11. The two consecutive numbers that add up to 11 are 5 and 6. Since both answers require a 5, and that is the only number they have in common, that number must go into the shared box.

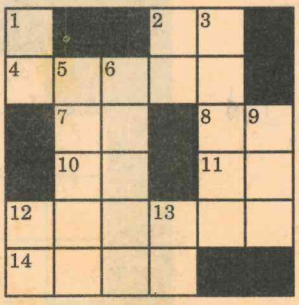
Solutions are on page 60.

1.



ACROSS	DOWN
1. 22	1. 35
4. 17	2. 30
5. 12	3. 7
8. 15	6. 15
9. 11	7. 11
10. 15	11. 7
13. 20	12. 5
14. 5	

2.



ACROSS	DOWN
2. 11	1. 15
4. 35	2. 13
7. 13	3. 20
8. 5	5. 35
10. 15	6. 25
11. 7	9. 6
12. 21	12. 13
14. 22	13. 9

CRYPTIC MATH

Each of the nine letters stands for one of the numbers one through nine, but no two letters stand for the same number. Using the clues, can you deduce the number represented by each letter? **Solution is on page 61.**

P	Q	R
S	T	U
V	W	X

1. If W is doubled and then two is added to that product, the resulting digit is S.
2. R is two less than some perfect square.
3. One row consists of three consecutive odd digits in natural (ascending) order, reading left to right.
4. One column of three digits consists of odd digits.
5. Both Q and T are evenly divisible by P, and Q is smaller than T.

ADD-IT

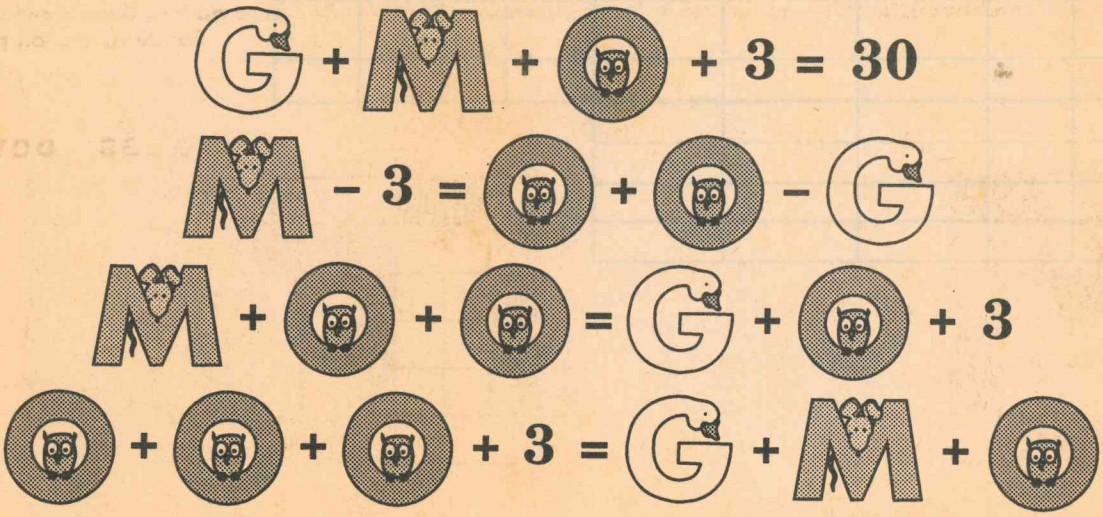
In the puzzle below, place the numbers 1 through 12 (using each only once) into the appropriate boxes to arrive at the totals given for each row across, each column down, and for the two diagonal rows (because of the black box, some will involve adding four numbers and some will involve adding five). It's a good idea to cross off each number as you enter it, since you will use it only once in the diagram. **Solution is on page 66.**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

					=	21
5		12		7	=	38
	2		6		=	29
9		■		3	=	27
8	1				=	29
	11	4		10	=	33
=	=	=	=	=		
35	30	34	23	34	=	20

ANIMAL ADDITION

Each of the three letters in the set of addition problems below stands for a different number. Can you solve the problems and determine the number each represents? Each letter stands for the same number throughout the set. **Solution is on page 61.**



LOGIC PROBLEM

2. CARING FOR THE GRASSERS' GRASS

by Mary Marks Cezus

One right after another, each of the grown Grasser children called Mom and Dad this past week. Jeffrey and each of his three siblings began their conversation with, "You must come and see the new addition to my lawn!" Mom groaned, as she knew it would be another lawn ornament, birdbath, goldfish pond, or something each had added to the growing menagerie in their yards. "You'd think our kids never had a yard growing up," she muttered to her husband. "If I remember correctly, not one of them wanted to do any yardwork when they were young." At any rate, Mom and Dad dutifully made the trek to each of their children's homes on Sunday. While all four lived in the same town, no two lived on the same street. The first stop was the home on Brookside Drive. Strangely enough, each child had added a new animal-shaped sprinkler to a different area of his or her yard. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each Grasser child, the street on which he or she lives, sprinkler shape, and where it is placed?

1. The four Grasser children are: Brianne, the one who put the sprinkler in the flower bed, the one who bought the whale-shaped sprinkler, and the one who lives on Evergreen Court.

2. The person who lives on Rhapsody Lane (who did not buy the turtle-shaped sprinkler) and Walt both like to grow roses.

3. The bunny-shaped sprinkler was neither on the back lawn nor in the flower bed.

4. The person who put the sprinkler in the garden (which was not where Brianne put her sprinkler) and the one who bought the whale-shaped sprinkler both have fenced yards.

5. Neither the frog-shaped sprinkler nor the one owned by the person on Acorn Avenue was placed on the back lawn.

6. Neither Tammy (who did not buy the frog-shaped sprinkler) nor Brianne placed her sprinkler on the front lawn.

Solution is on page 62.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	Acorn Ave.	Brookside Drive	Evergreen Court	Rhapsody Lane	bunny	frog	turtle	whale	back lawn	flower bed	front lawn	garden
Brianne												
Jeffrey												
Tammy												
Walt												
back lawn												
flower bed												
front lawn												
garden												
bunny												
frog												
turtle												
whale												

LOGIC PROBLEM

3. MOTHERS IN THE WAITING ROOM?

by Mike Akers

There are always women and, oftentimes these days, men sitting in Dr. Waite's waiting room, which is a good sign since he is a pediatrician. Recently, Mona found herself sitting there along with four other women and their newborn children. It was checkup time for the babies, and all five women were oohing and aahing over each of the others' kids — and what a group it was! Among the five, there was one single boy, one single girl, and three sets of twins (boy/boy, boy/girl, and girl/girl). As the mothers swapped pregnancy stories, the conversation turned to the unusual cravings each had during her pregnancy. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each woman, her particular craving and her offspring?

1. The mothers of the boys are: Karen, the one who craved chocolate cookies, and the mother of one of the sets of twins.
2. The mothers of the girls are: Grace, the one who craved licorice (who was not Irene), and the mother of one of the sets of twins.
3. The mothers of the sets of twins are: Evelyn, the one who craved olives, and the mother of the twin girls.
4. Evelyn was not the one who craved chocolate cookies.
5. The mother who craved pistachio ice cream did not have twins.
6. The mother who craved tacos did not have any girls.

Solution is on page 62.
See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

		cookies	ice cream	licorice	olives	tacos	boy	girl	twins		
									boy/boy	boy/girl	girl/girl
Evelyn											
Grace											
Irene											
Karen											
Mona											
boy											
girl											
twins	boy/boy										
	boy/girl										
	girl/girl										

WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 11. Solutions are on page 66.

10. UNDOMESTIC

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2857 DIET

1076 NUTS | 3074325 OUTMODE

2152 DNED

9223 CDDO

8608 ISUI

6152 SNED

5380 EOIU

7725 TTDE

7532 TEOD

193 NCO

ES

IC

OD

11. JOEISMYCAT

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2849 EAST

1539 OMIT | 43852442 SIAMESE

3078 IJCA

13072 OTJCE

12312 OEIOE

7604 CYLS

6156 YOMY

14482 OSSAE

13857 OIAMO

631 YIO

12.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

TAD

ORT | ATTACH

AFAH

ABOC

LACL

OLAH

OBCH

FRB

13. BRIDALGOWN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

126 RIG

6543 GLAD | 82937878 WINDOW

6543 GLAD

175072 ROLBO

13086 RDBWG

44218 AAIRW

39258 DNILW

4960 ANGB

14.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

AND

ANTE | STARVE

ANTE

AYTTV

AINTY

AYDIE

AYEAS

RSI

15.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ATE

RAP | HEARTS

HATR

AICT

ATXA

PHAS

PHHE

HA

16. FIRSTOW

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4 TOY

243 ORTS | 2 93 DROWSY

15 NYIO

43 YYTS

4 TONW

21 ROYIY

2012 RFIRY

2 90 RNWF

17.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

TOR

HAS | NOTES

OOA

HCEE

HCCO

LTS

RTO

NO

18.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

HOD

URN | DINERS

DUSU

CCIR

CDID

NOS

OEO

EHI

FIGURE LOGICS 2 & 3

by Linda Thistle

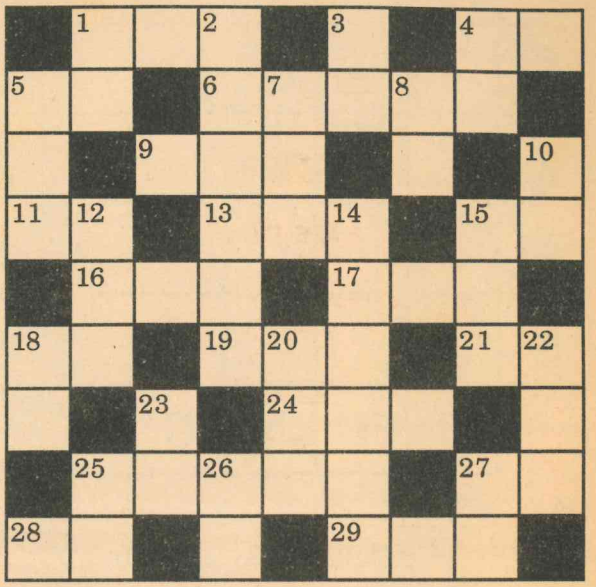
If you need help starting these puzzles, starting helps are given on page 66.

ACROSS

1. 12-Down minus 29-Across
4. One-third of 28-Across
5. 8-Down plus 27-Down
6. 1-Across times 24-Across
9. 24-Across plus 29-Across
11. Three times 1-Down
13. Fifty more than 19-Across
15. Two times 5-Across
16. 13-Across plus 19-Across
17. Forty more than 11-Across
18. Five times 27-Across
19. Consecutive digits in some order
21. One more than 11-Across
24. Three less than 29-Across
25. 14-Down minus 6-Across
27. One-third of 26-Down
28. One more than 10-Down
29. 17-Across plus 4-Down

DOWN

1. Seven less than 8-Down
2. Two times 14-Down
3. Two times 8-Down
4. 1-Down minus 4-Across
5. Two times 9-Across
7. 9-Across plus 22-Down
8. Digits of 15-Across reversed
10. One-half of 21-Across
12. Sixty less than 22-Down
14. Same digit repeated
15. Digits of 7-Down reversed
18. One more than 18-Across
20. One-half of 7-Down
22. Five times 25-Down
23. 4-Across plus 25-Down
25. One more than 15-Across
26. Four more than 5-Across
27. Three more than 4-Down

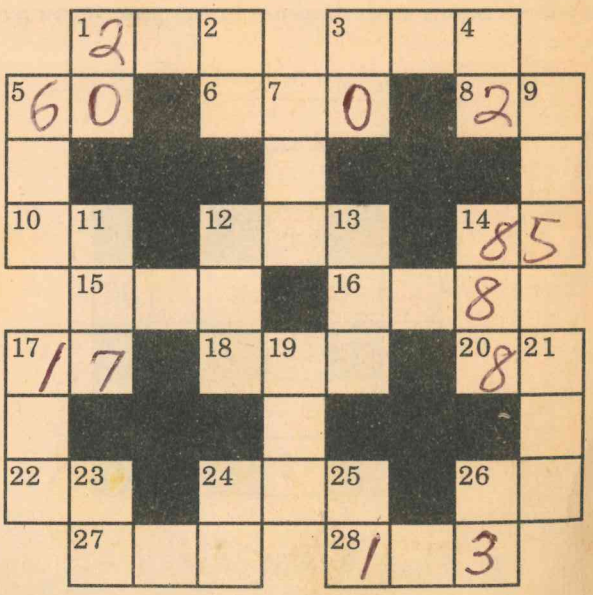


ACROSS

1. One-half of 21-Down
3. 7-Down plus 13-Down
5. One-half of 3-Down
6. Ten times 25-Down
8. Four more than 23-Down
10. Six less than 14-Across
12. Consecutive digits in order
14. Five times 17-Across
15. One-half of 9-Down
16. Two times 18-Across
17. Three less than 1-Down
18. Consecutive digits in some order
20. 8-Across plus 24-Down
22. Three less than 5-Across
24. Three times 7-Down
26. One-half of 17-Down
27. 14-Down minus 15-Across
28. 5-Across plus 20-Across

DOWN

1. One-third of 5-Across
2. One-half of 24-Down
3. Five times 2-Down
4. Two more than 3-Down
5. 8-Across times 1-Down
7. Two times 20-Across
9. Five times 17-Down
11. Four times 28-Across
12. 6-Across minus 27-Across
13. 24-Across plus 5-Down
14. Same digit repeated
17. One-third of 11-Down
19. 12-Across minus 15-Across
21. 16-Across minus 12-Down
23. One-fourth of 4-Down
24. One-third of 28-Across
25. Three times 8-Across
26. 3-Down minus 17-Across



Solutions are on page 60

BINGO PLAYS 2

	B 1 - 15	I 16 - 30	N 31 - 45	G 46 - 60	O 61 - 75	
P						P
L						L
A			FREE			A
Y						Y
S						S
	B	I	N	G	O	

Solution is on page 60

1. The number one does not appear on the card as a single-digit number, nor does it appear in row A or Y, column I or O, or square LN, SB, or SN.
2. The number two does not appear in row L, square PO, AG, AO, YO, SN, or SG, or in the winning combination.
3. The number three does not appear in row P or S, column B or G, or square LO, YI, or YN.
4. The number four does not appear in row L or A, column B or I, or square PO or SO.
5. The number five does not appear in row P or Y, column N or O, or square AB.
6. The number six does not appear in row A or Y, column B or G, or square PI or SI.
7. The number seven does not appear in row P, column B, or square LN, YG, SG, or SO.
8. The number eight does not appear in row L, A, Y, or S or square PB or PO.
9. The number nine does not appear in row L, A, or S or column I or O.
10. Zero does not appear in row A, column O, square PB, PI, LB, LG, YI, SI, or SG, or in the winning combination.
11. The number 66 is the only same-digit double-number combination on the card.

CROSS NUMBERS

The idea of Cross Numbers is to arrive at the figures given at the bottom and right-hand column of the diagrams by following the arithmetic signs in the order they are given (that is, from left to right and top to bottom). Use only the numbers below each diagram to complete its blank squares. **Solutions are on page 60.**

1.

	+		×		20
×	■	+	■	×	■
	−		×		36
+	■	+	■	−	■
	+		÷		4
17	■	12	■	26	■

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2.

	×		−		10
+	■	×	■	+	■
	+		×		15
×	■	×	■	×	■
	−		+		11
42	■	40	■	81	■

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BINGO PLAYS 3

1. The number one does not appear in row P, L, Y, or S.
2. The number two does not appear in row A, column G or O, or square PN or LN.
3. The number three does not appear in row P or L, column B or I, square AG, YG, or SO, or in the winning combination.
4. The number four does not appear in row Y, column G, or square AO or SN.
5. The number five does not appear in column B or square PI, PO, AO, YI, YN, YO, SI, or SN.
6. The number six does not appear in row Y, column I, or square PG, LB, AG, AO, SB, or SN.
7. The number seven does not appear in column N, square PO, LB, LO, AI, AG, YB, YI, SI, or SO, or in the winning combination.
8. The number eight does not appear in row L or Y, column B, N, or O, or square PI or SI.
9. The number nine does not appear in row S, column B, I, or G, or square PO.
10. Zero does not appear in column G or square PN, AO, or YO.
11. The number 11 is the only same-digit double-number combination on the card.

	B 1 - 15	I 16 - 30	N 31 - 45	G 46 - 60	O 61 - 75	
P						P
L						L
A			FREE			A
Y						Y
S						S
	B	I	N	G	O	

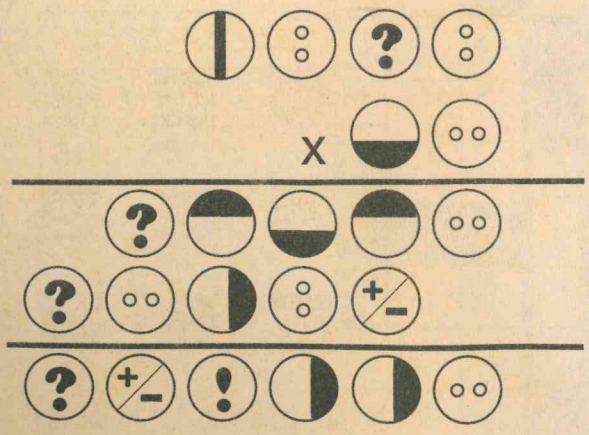
Solution is on page 60

TWO-PART MATH

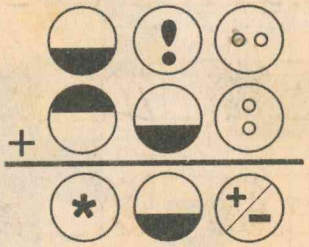
Each of the symbols in the two arithmetic problems below stands for one of the numbers 0 through 9, but no two symbols stand for the same number. Each symbol does stand for the same number through both problems, however, so if you were to place a "3" in the upper left circle in Problem A, you would also place a "3" in any other circle containing a stripe. By working back and forth from one problem to the other, can you deduce the number represented by each symbol?

Solution is on page 61.

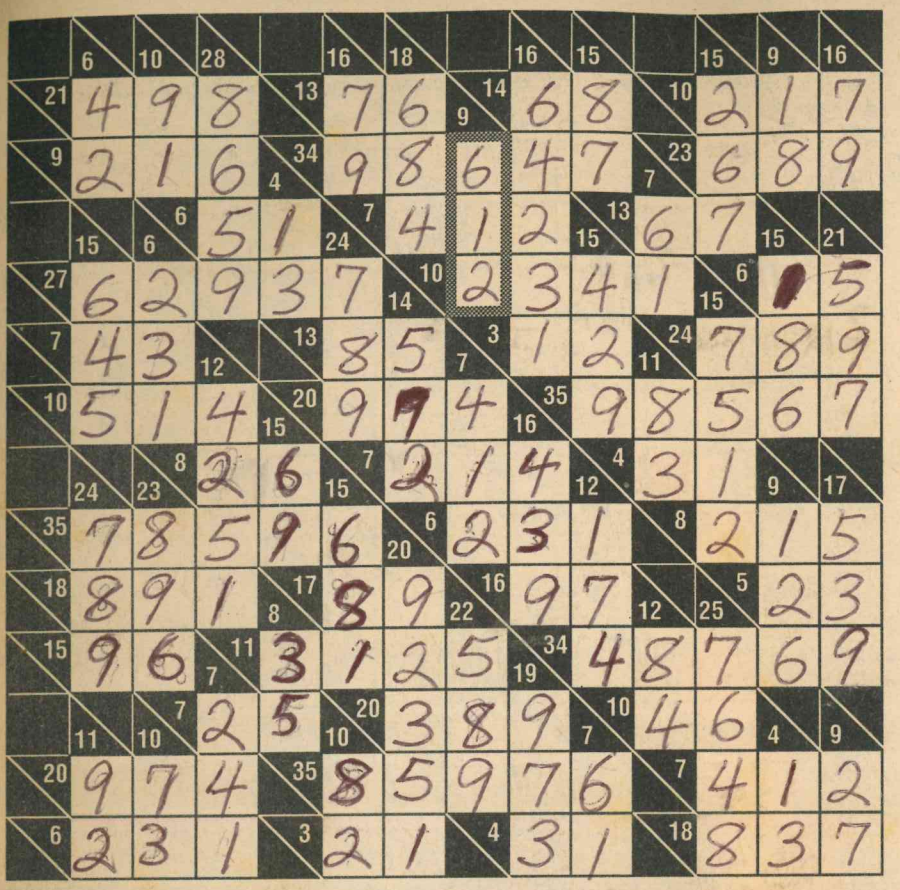
A.



B.



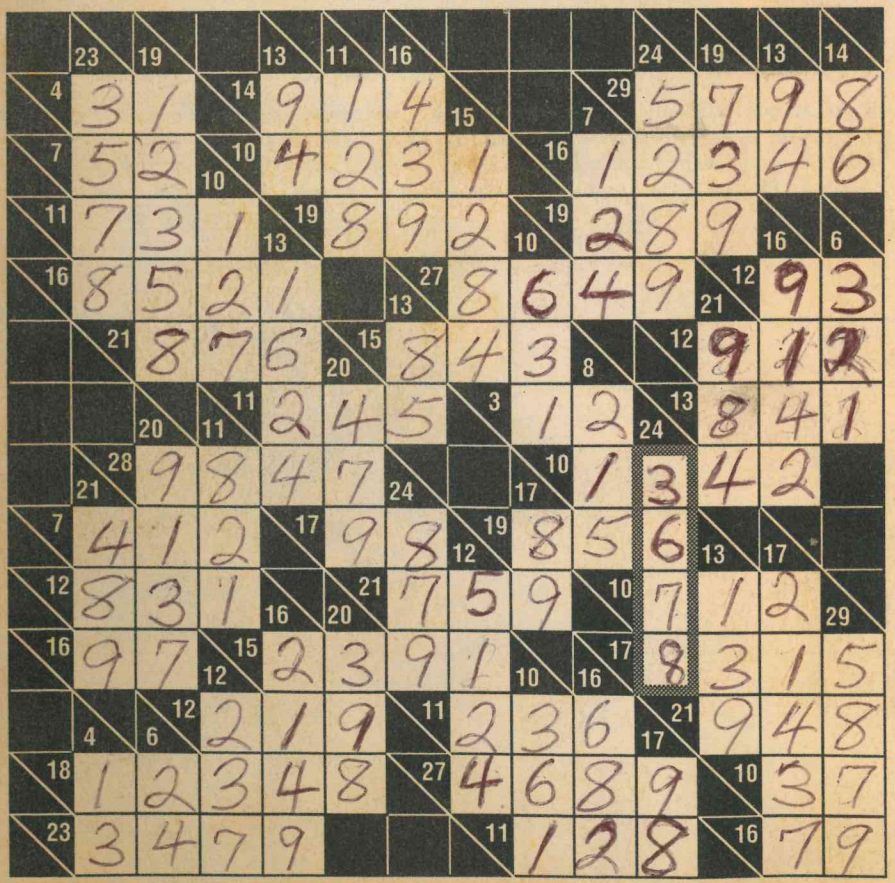
CROSS SUMS



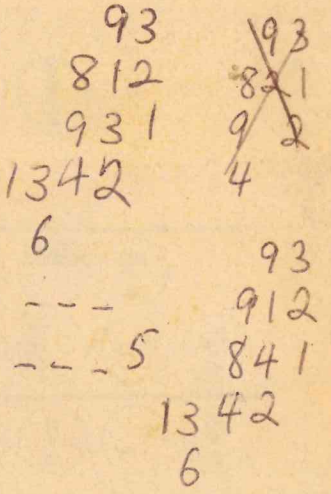
NUMBER 5

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.

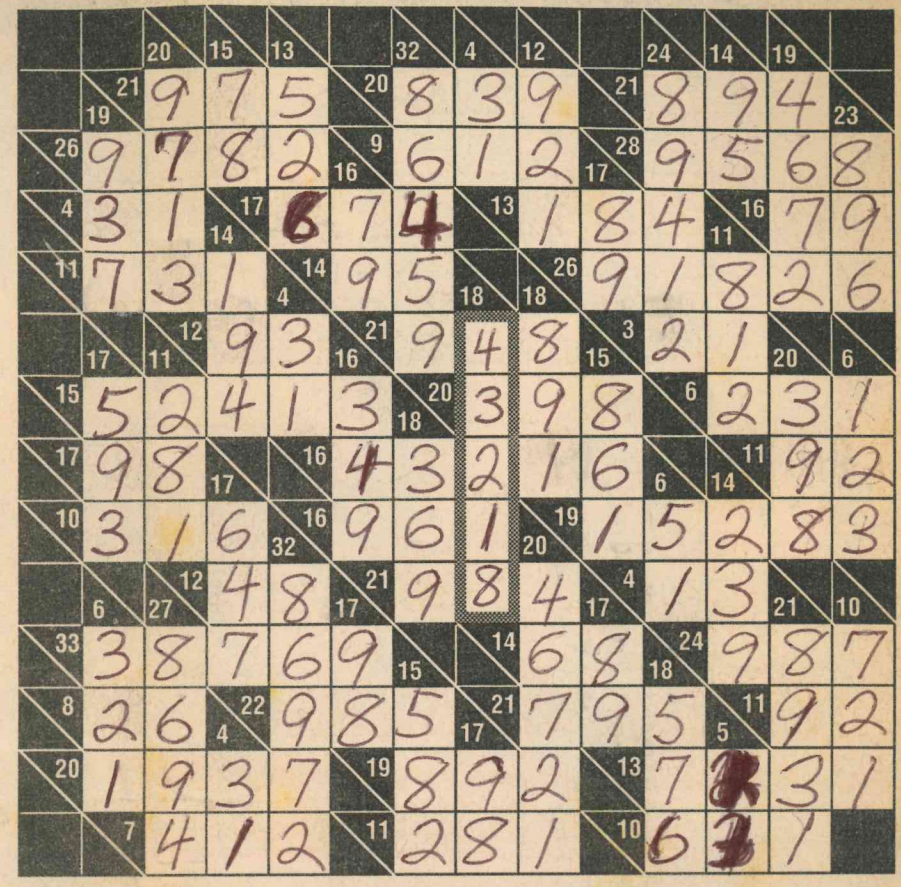


NUMBER 6



CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 7



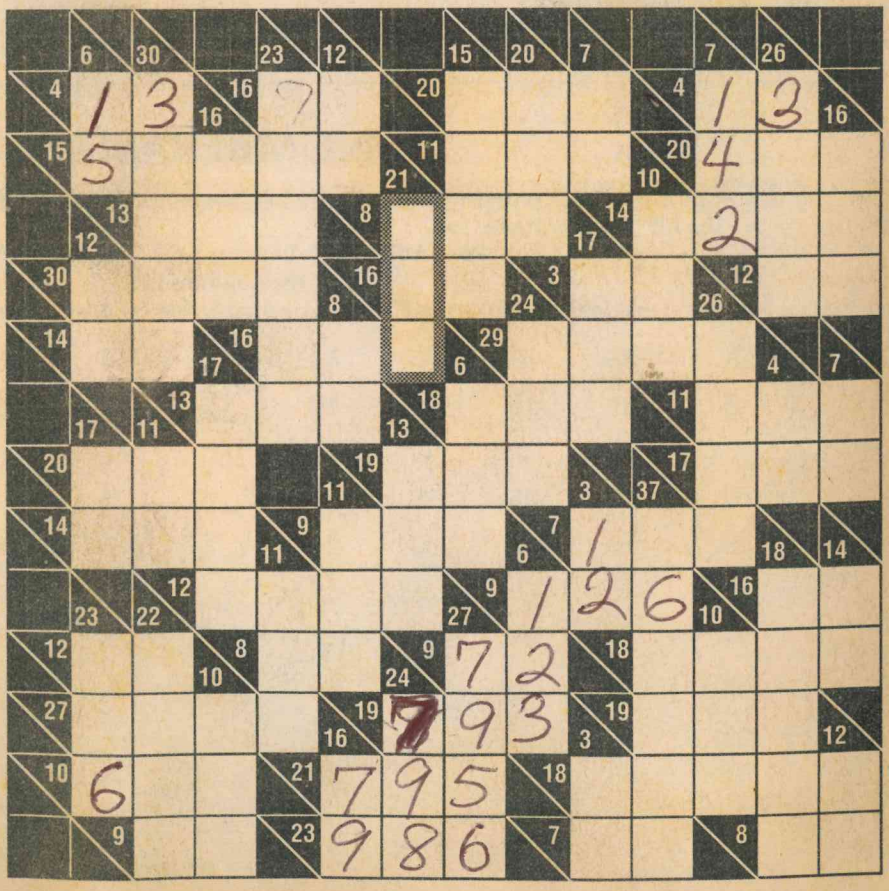
Jump in the pool what?

Solutions are on page 59.

Bongo!

NUMBER 8

45	37	74	53	17
73	25	16	47	56
13	59	52	31	WIN!
6	2	66	61	
33	4	68	40	
5	72	34	29	
43	32	50	51	
61	8	23	19	
18	49	70	60	
44	9	30	38	
65	36	22	71	
41	75	67	55	
48	12	54	3	
27	35	42	64	
39	20	21	26	



SENTENCE ARITHMETIC

by Linda Thistle

Solve this puzzle as you would a Word Arithmetic (see directions for solving on page 11). Here, though, instead of forming a ten-letter word or words after you've solved the long-division problems, transfer the letters to the coded sentence. It's up to you to insert spaces between the words. **Solution is on page 61.**

O	F	T	E	N	O	N	L	Y	B	Y	R	E	M	O	V	I	N
A8	B1	C5	B5	C9	A8	B8	C3	C2	A9	C2	B6	A7	C0	B7	A3	C6	B8
G	A	N	E	G	A	T	I	V	E	D	O	W	E	B	E	C	O
A1	B4	C9	B5	A1	A2	B2	A6	A3	C7	B9	A8	C4	B5	A9	C7	B0	A8
M	E	A	W	A	R	E	O	F	T	H	E	P	O	W	E	R	
C0	A7	B4	C4	A2	B6	C7	B7	A5	C5	A0	C7	A4	B7	C4	A7	B6	
F	U	L	E	F	F	E	C	T	I	T	H	A	S	H	A	D	
A5	B3	C3	B5	A5	B1	A7	B0	B2	A6	C5	C1	A2	C8	A0	B4	B9	

A

HGAVPFIEOB

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          569        F I B
718 | 408962
EGO | PHOBIA
    3590
    VFBH
    4996
    PBBI
    4308
    PVHO
    6882
    IOOA
    6462
    IPIA
     420
     PAH
```

B

CFBUAERONO

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          248        T A N
635 | 158059
RUE | FENCED
    1270
    FTOC
    3105
    UFCE
    2540
    TEAC
    5659
    ERED
    5080
    ECNC
     579
     EOD
```

C

MHYLWTIESN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          875        S E T
412 | 360658
WHY | LIMITS
    3296
    LYNI
    2705
    LHMT
    2884
    YSSW
    2218
    YYHS
    2060
    YMIM
     158
     HTS
```

NUMBERAMA

Can you discover the logical pattern for each number sequence below and thereby discover the missing number (shown by the dash)? For example, for

26 16 20 11 ___ 7 11 4 8

the solution is:

26(-10)=16(+4)=20(-9)=11(+4)=15(-8)=7(+4)=11(-7)=4(+4)=8.

A.	36	54	35	53	___	51	30	48	26
B.	30	10	24	12	___	2	16	8	2
C.	50	3	6	12	___	1	2	4	16
D.	19	95	78	39	___	78	60	20	5
E.	18	3	6	21	___	9	24	3	12	27
F.	13	50	25	63	___	60	15	55	11
G.	7	28	18	9	___	20	10	5	1
H.	16	4	1	32	___	4	36	24	4	37
I.	2	4	1	6	___	6	2	14	9
J.	26	12	6	24	___	4	24	6	3	24
K.	14	2	4	8	___	1	2	4	3

Answers are on page 61.

OUT AND AROUND

To solve this puzzle, fill in the diagram by answering the clues given below. In some instances, you will find that answering the clues requires some deduction and that it will be necessary to work back and forth among the clues in order to solve one. The puzzle works in two directions: The answer to each OUTWARD clue is a two-digit number to be entered outward from the center of the circle. For example, if the answer to OUTWARD clue 1-9 were 37, then you would enter a 3 in the space marked "1" and a 7 in the space marked "9." Each space in the diagram contains only one digit. The answer to each CLOCKWISE clue is a three-digit number to be entered in a clockwise direction. For example, if the answer to clue 1-3 were 579, then you would enter a 5 in the space marked "1," a 7 in the space marked "2," and a 9 in the space marked "3." Note that CLOCKWISE answers overlap. For instance, the last digit of the answer to clue 1-3 is the first digit of the answer to clue 3-5. NOTE: There are no zeros in this puzzle.

OUTWARD

1-9. Other clues will help you determine this number.

2-10. A perfect square. (A perfect square is the product of one number multiplied by itself. 16 is a perfect square because 4 x 4 = 16.)

3-11. Other clues will help you determine this number.

4-12. Two different digits, both evenly divisible by the same number, which is greater than 1.

5-13. The second digit is two less than the first.

6-14. One less than the number that results from reversing the digits of the answer to clue 2-10.

7-15. A perfect square in reverse order.

8-16. An odd number.

CLOCKWISE

1-3. A perfect square in reverse order.

3-5. The first and second digits are the same, and their product is the third digit.

5-7. Other clues will help you determine this number.

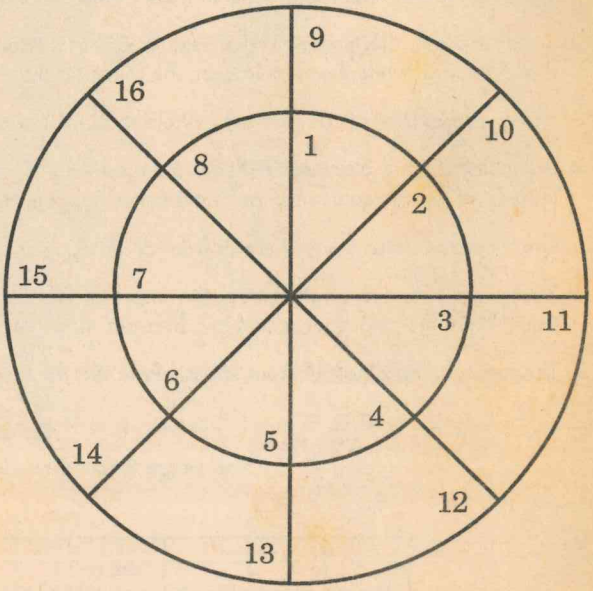
7-1. Three consecutive odd digits in some order.

9-11. Three consecutive digits in natural (ascending) order.

11-13. Three consecutive odd digits in some order.

13-15. Other clues will help you determine this number.

15-9. Three consecutive digits in some order.



Solution is on page 60.

SUM LOGIC

The object here is to place the numbers surrounding the diagram into its empty boxes in such a way that the five numbers in each row, each column, and each of the two diagonals add up to 81. Numbers cannot be repeated within a row, column, or diagonal. HANDICAP: Each number must be placed in one of the boxes of the row or column outside which it now appears.

Solution is on page 60.

	22	31	6	33	5	
16		6				32
15					17	16
21			7			15
12	8					25
23				18		12
	24	5	11	3	22	

LOGIC PROBLEM

4. MESOZOIC MANIA!

by Lydian Davis

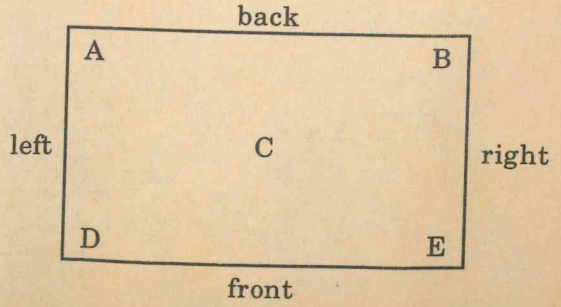
Filled with unbounded excitement, Bobby stood proudly on the dais, wearing the blue ribbon he had just been awarded at the state fair for his dinosaur model collection. After pictures were snapped of all the winners, each had to resume his spot next to his award-winning display. Bobby noticed that his collection of five dinosaurs were also the most popular toys with his peers. It was no wonder — each dinosaur not only looked incredibly realistic, but also had a special feature (one dinosaur danced). To their parents' great dismay (since any toys that looked this good and performed tricks were most likely quite expensive), the other kids were soon crowding around Bobby asking him where he bought the dinosaur models. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each dinosaur, what trick it performed, where it was purchased, and its placement in Bobby's display (shown below)?

1. The apatosaurus was somewhere in back of the one that threw a temper tantrum.
2. In some order, the tyrannosaurus rex, the dinosaur that jumped through hoops, and the one from Natural Marvels were in one diagonal line, while the velociraptor, the dinosaur that turned somersaults, and the one from Teach Wise were in the other.
3. The one from Dinos R Us was somewhere to the left of the stegosaurus.
4. Ironically, a timid plant-eater (either the apatosaurus, stegosaurus, or triceratops) threw a temper tantrum, but a fierce meat-eater (either the tyrannosaurus rex or velociraptor) laughed when tickled.
5. The triceratops was somewhere in front of the dancing dinosaur.
6. Bobby paid for the apatosaurus, the one that turned somersaults, and the one from BK Toys with his own money. His parents bought him the stegosaurus and the dinosaur in the center of the display.
7. The meat-eating dinosaur from Triassic Park did not laugh.

Solution is on page 62.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	dance	jump	laugh	somer-sault	tantrum	BK Toys	Dinos R Us	Natural Marvels	Teach Wise	Triassic Park	A	B	C	D	E
apato-saurus															
stego-saurus															
t. rex															
tricera-tops															
veloci-raptor															
A															
B															
C															
D															
E															
BK															
Dinos															
Natural															
Teach															
Triassic															



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 11. Solutions are on page 66.

19. HYPERBOLIC

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          337
        (EEL
2673 | 903441
POLE | CHERRY
     8019
     IHYC
     10854
     YHYBR
      8019
      IHYC
     21351
     PYEBY
     18711
     YILYY
      2640
      PORH
```

20. SHARKFILET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
            3658
          (RIFE
7679 | 28091898
LILT | AESTHETE
     23037
     ARSRL
      50548
      FSFKE
      46074
RKF   KISLK
      44749
      KKLKT
      38395
      RERTF
       63548
       IRFKE
       61432
       IHKRA
        2116
        AHHI
```

21. DARINGJUMP

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          239
        (RIP
419 | 100345
NAP | ADDING
      838
      MIM
     1654
     AJGN
     1257
     ARGU
     3975
     IPUG
     3771
     IUUA
      204
      RDN
```

22.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          MEN
LARK | CLINKER
     CIACI
      MKLE
      LARK
     EEMNR
     EELAR
        LP
```

23.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          ERR
TOT | MASTER
    MOYO
     TOSE
    SDYE
     TOCR
    SDYE
     SYS
```

24. PASTRYCHEF

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          283
        (SET
710 | 201482
HAP | SPARES
     1420
     ARSP
     5948
     YFRE
     5680
     YCEP
     2682
     SCES
     2130
     SATP
      552
      YYS
```

25. SOLID E

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          DO
110 | 9009
ILLS | NESTLE
     900
    NTEMS
     0 9
     LSOLE
     0 0
    LSLUS
         9
       INE
```

26.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          OAR
NOSES | SHARPEN
     ETSNR
     OTRYOE
    ONPARN
     OAEYNN
    OENATO
     HOERH
```

27. SQUAREINCH

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
          205
        (USE
437 | 89673
RAN | CHINA
     874
     CNR
     2273
     UUNA
     2185
     UQCE
       88
       CC
```

FIGURE LOGIC 4

by Linda Thistle

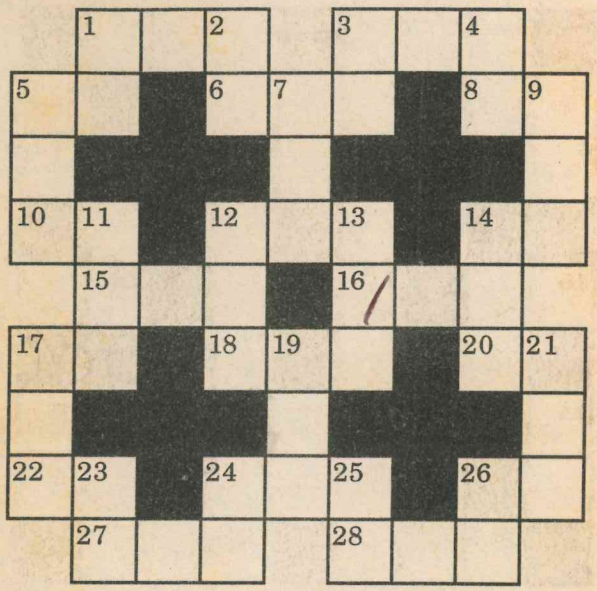
If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Three times 16-Across
3. 2-Down plus 24-Down
5. 20-Across minus 14-Across
6. One less than 5-Down
8. One more than 26-Down
10. 26-Across plus 26-Down
12. Three more than 1-Across
14. 25-Down minus 26-Down
15. Digits of 7-Down rearranged
16. One-seventh of 9-Down
17. 22-Across minus 26-Across
18. 19-Down minus 3-Down
20. 1-Down plus 4-Down
22. 8-Across plus 4-Down
24. Digits of 3-Across rearranged
26. 24-Down minus 23-Down
27. 15-Across plus 16-Across
28. 12-Down plus 17-Down

DOWN

1. 5-Across minus 26-Across
2. Fifty more than 5-Across
3. One more than 26-Across
4. Three less than 1-Down
5. Two times 19-Down
7. 6-Across plus 18-Across
9. Forty more than 7-Down
11. 27-Across minus 19-Down
12. One hundred less than 5-Down
13. 3-Across plus 8-Across
14. 18-Across plus 26-Down
17. One-half of 11-Down
19. Consecutive digits in some order
21. 1-Across plus 19-Down
23. Five less than 2-Down
24. Nine times 3-Down
25. One less than 17-Across
26. One-third of 22-Across



Solution is on page 60

BLACK MAGIC

Blacken in exactly ten of the empty squares in each grid below in such a way that each numbered square accurately indicates how many immediately adjacent squares are black. For example, a square containing "3" indicates that three and only three of the adjacent squares, moving horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, are black. It may be helpful to mark any square that you decide is not black with "0."

Solutions are on page 60.

1.

				1		1
		1				
		2	3		3	
	2			2		0
		3			3	
2						
				1		1

2.

						2
		3				3
2				6		
		5				
					2	

FIGURE LOGIC 5

by Linda Thistle

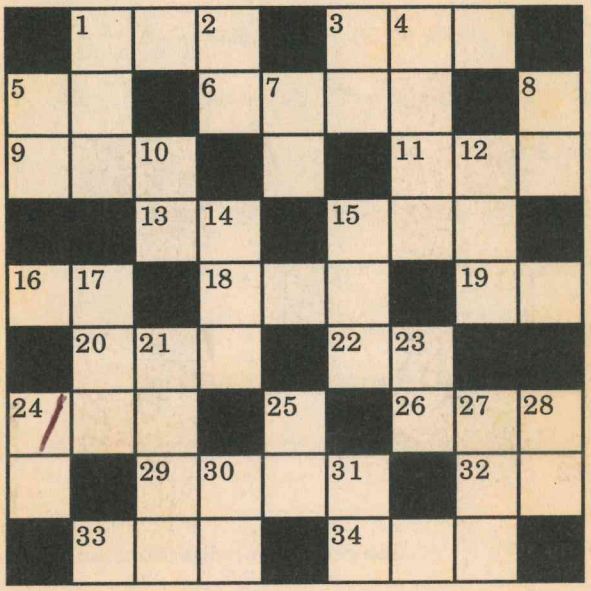
If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is on page 66.

ACROSS

1. 9-Across plus 31-Down
3. One hundred less than 20-Across
5. One-half of 10-Down
6. Twenty more than 29-Across
9. Six hundred more than 11-Across
11. 5-Down plus 10-Down
13. One more than 32-Across
15. 15-Down minus 25-Down
16. Six more than 5-Across
18. Two times 11-Across
19. 3-Down plus 24-Down
20. Five less than 18-Across
22. Twenty more than 25-Down
24. 5-Across plus 30-Down
26. Four hundred less than 14-Down
29. One-half of 4-Down
32. One-half of 23-Down
33. One hundred more than 15-Across
34. 24-Across plus 12-Down

DOWN

1. 33-Across plus 17-Down
2. One more than 19-Across
3. 34-Across minus 26-Across
4. Twenty less than 21-Down
5. One-ninth of 26-Across
7. Ten more than 31-Down
8. 3-Across minus 7-Down
10. Three more than 8-Down
12. Five hundred less than 1-Across
14. Ten more than 1-Across
15. 20-Across plus 12-Down
17. Two more than 27-Down
21. 6-Across plus 29-Across
23. Two more than 16-Across
24. Two less than 3-Down
25. Three times 24-Down
27. One-half of 34-Across
28. Ten less than 5-Down
30. Three times 32-Across
31. Two times 28-Down



Solution is on page 60

ADDITION LOGIC

In the set of words below, each word is also an addition problem — each of the letters stands for one of the digits 1 through 9, and the sum of the values of the letters in a word equals the total given after the word. Using the addition involved, try to determine the value of each of the letters. No two letters stand for the same digit, and if R stands for 3 in one word, it will be the same throughout the problem.

Solution is on page 61.

P + A + T + H = 21

L + U + L + L = 17

H + U + R + T = 16

T + R + I + M = 26

H + A + U + L = 11

P + U + M + P = 24

LOGIC PROBLEM

5. BAKING FOR DOLLARS

by Susan Zivich

The senior high marching band desperately need new uniforms, and it just wasn't in the budget for the upcoming school year. Well, that wasn't stopping Mr. Miller, the band director. Even though the school board had already rejected his request, he would not take no for an answer, and he was not about to sully his reputation for excellence by having his band on the football field in tatters. It was time for a bake sale! He figured this event would start off the money-raising season, and come September when school began, each and every horn blower, drum beater, and baton twirler would be decked out in the finest uniforms money could buy (or at least what they could raise in the next few months). As it turned out, this first event was a great success and a great start to earning enough money for the band. As several of the band members were selling the goods each mother had donated, they also bought a snack. Five of the percussionists, including Kay, later discovered that they had each purchased something made by one of the other percussionists' mothers. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out each percussionist's full name, what he or she spent, bought, and which mother baked it?

1. Mrs. Perlinski's item sold for $2.50. Her daughter spent $1.

2. Megan bought the fruit squares and O'Hara bought the cupcakes.

3. The popovers cost $3.

4. Angie bought Mrs. Donovan's baked goods and Ramirez enjoyed Mrs. Edinger's treat.

5. Doug spent twice as much as his mom's item was priced.

6. Mrs. Ramirez baked the brownies.

7. Jay spent $1.50, which was 50¢ less than Edinger spent.

8. Mrs. O'Hara's goodies cost twice as much as the oatmeal cookies.

Solution is on page 62.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	Donovan	Edinger	O'Hara	Perlinski	Ramirez	$1	$1.50	$2	$2.50	$3	brownies	cookies	cup-cakes	fruit squares	pop-overs	Mrs. D	Mrs. E	Mrs. O	Mrs. P	Mrs. R
Angie																				
Doug																				
Jay																				
Kay																				
Megan																				
Mrs. D																				
Mrs. E																				
Mrs. O																				
Mrs. P																				
Mrs. R																				
brownies																				
cookies																				
cupcakes																				
fruit sqs.																				
popovers																				
$1																				
$1.50																				
$2																				
$2.50																				
$3																				

LOGIC PROBLEM

6. MUD-FLINGING MADNESS

by Mike Akers

The spectators at this summer's annual Middleburg Mudtrack Motocross witnessed the most exciting motorcycle race in the history of Middleburg, and that's no middling accomplishment. Because of the incredibly high speeds and the close proximities maintained on the motocross by the motorcyclists, the only way to identify the racers was by their helmets — each a different color (one was yellow) and each bearing the racer's number (one was #16). Some of the more knowledgeable fans could identify the racers' motorcycle brands. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each racer, his motorcycle make, helmet number and color, and how he finished?

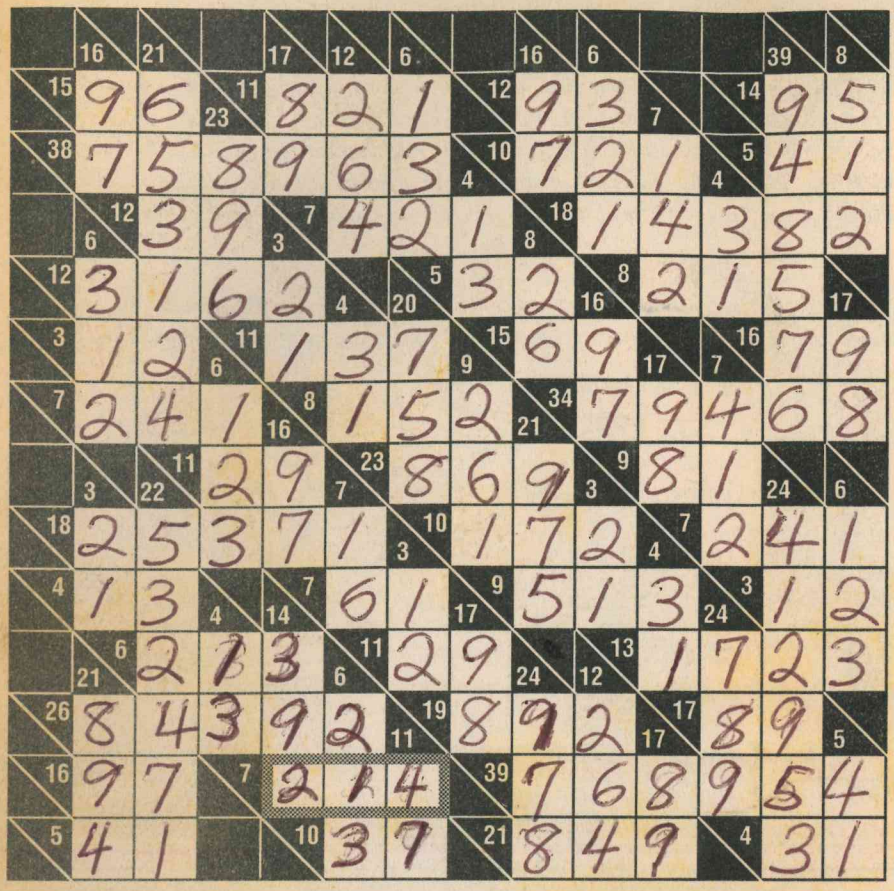
1. Three racers — #11, the Watstuya rider, and the first-place finisher — went down in the mud during the fifth lap. By the time they regained the track, Greer and the white-helmeted rider had passed them. (Note: All five racers are mentioned in this clue.)
2. Mason finished sometime before the Watstuya rider, but too late to take the checkered flag.
3. Racer #23 crossed the finish line sometime after Greer, and sometime before the rider of the Kuchiku.
4. The rider of the Sosumi crossed the finish line immediately before racer #11, who finished immediately before Lyman.
5. The red-helmeted racer is #23.
6. Price (who wore the green helmet) outperformed racer #8 on the washboard jumps.
7. Racer #7 (who is not Carson) finished sometime after the rider of the Izatso.
8. At one point, the blue-helmeted rider passed the Okidoki in a daring inside maneuver.

Solution is on page 62.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

		motorcycle make					helmet #					helmet color					finish order				
		Izatso	Kuchiku	Okidoki	Sosumi	Watstuya	7	8	11	16	23	blue	green	red	white	yellow	1	2	3	4	5
Carson																					
Greer																					
Lyman																					
Mason																					
Price																					
finish order	1																				
	2																				
	3																				
	4																				
	5																				
helmet color	blue																				
	green																				
	red																				
	white																				
	yellow																				
helmet #	7																				
	8																				
	11																				
	16																				
	23																				

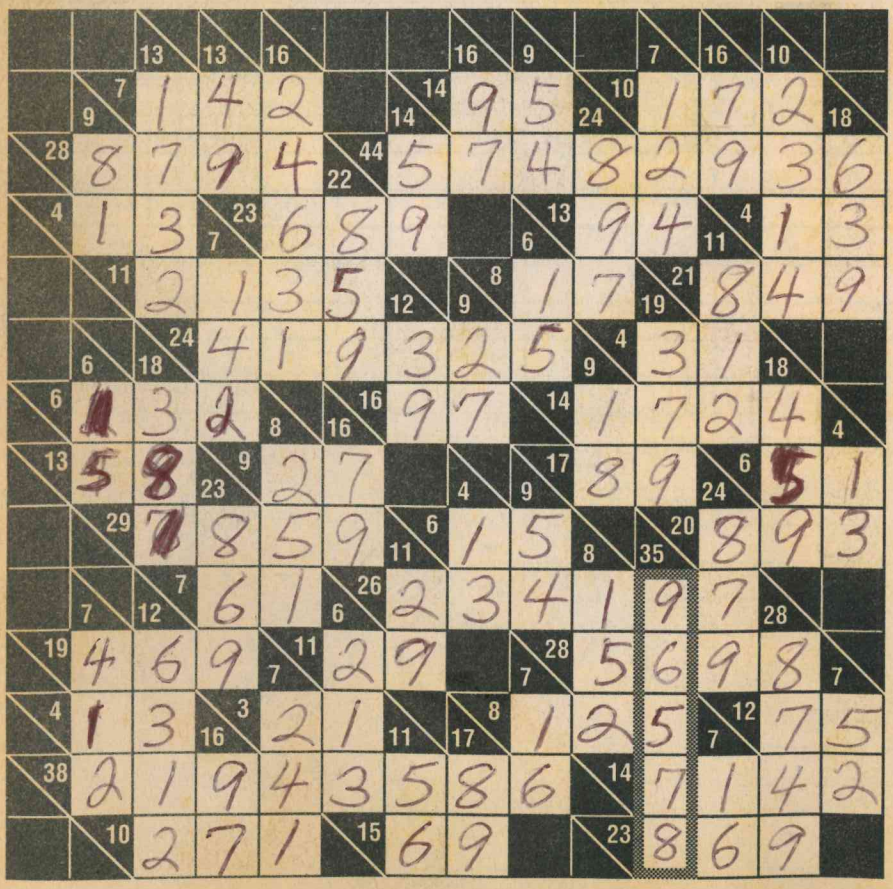
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 9

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

Solutions are on page 59.

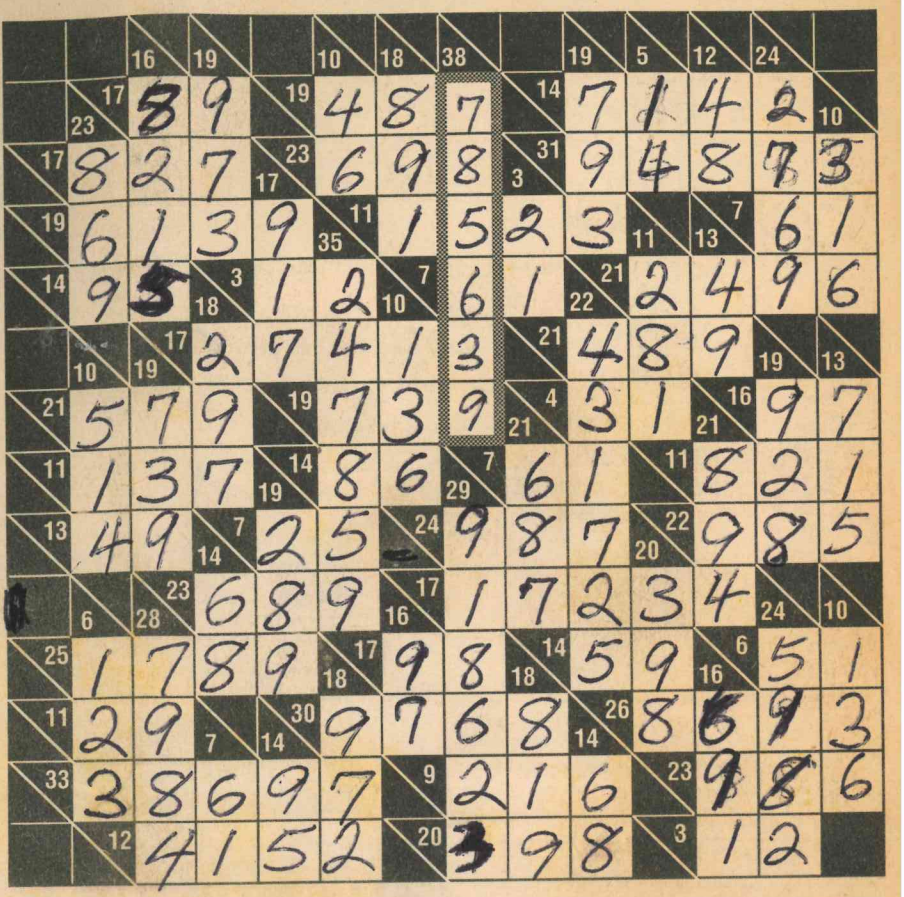


NUMBER 10

I did it!!

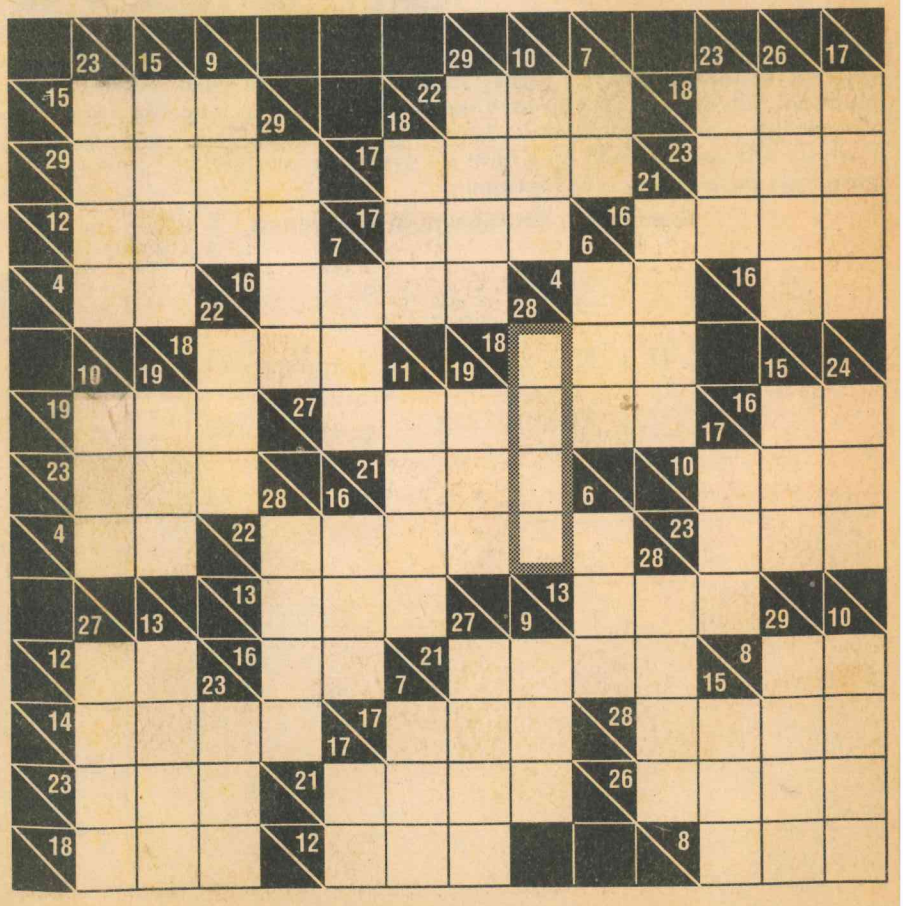
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 11



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 12



GO FIGURE!

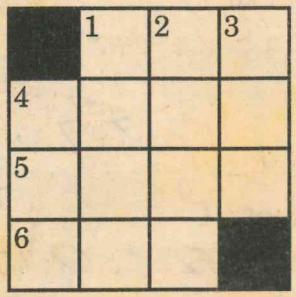
In Go Figure!, use the ACROSS and DOWN clues to determine which of the digits 1 through 9 belongs in each square in the diagram. Digits may be repeated within a number, and no zeros are used. **Solution is on page 60.**

ACROSS

1. This is a perfect square.
4. This is four digits such that the first is larger than the second, the second larger than the third, and the third larger than the fourth.
5. The first two digits form a number which is the product of the third and fourth digits.
6. The second digit is two more than the sum of the first and third digits.

DOWN

1. The first two digits form a number which is the product of the third and fourth digits.
2. The third digit is the sum of the other three digits.
3. This is a perfect square less than 225.
4. This is three consecutive odd digits, and although they are not in descending order, the first is the largest of the three.



CALCULATE A WORD

This puzzle is based on the idea that A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, and so on, with Z being 26; B + C would equal 5. The object is to form everyday words so that the sum of the letter values equals the number given after each word equation. Solving hint: If you take the sum of the given letters in each set below and subtract it from the total, you will get the sum of the unknown letters. Then you can determine which letters, when added together, will not only give you this sum but will also form an everyday word when written on the dashes provided. You may use a letter more than once in any word formed. **Our answers are on page 61.**

Example: **CHASE would be given as** C + __ + __ + S + __ = 36 or
3 + 8 + 1 + 19 + 5 = 36.

1. A + __ + R + __ + S + __ = 75
2. D + E + __ + __ + __ + E = 71
3. __ + A + R + A + __ + __ = 39
4. T + __ + __ + __ + N + T = 94
5. W + __ + N + T + __ + __ = 109
6. __ + E + __ + __ + L + L = 51
7. L + O + __ + I + __ + __ = 85
8. O + __ + __ + T + __ + R = 102
9. __ + __ + __ + I + O + N = 88
10. E + M + __ + __ + __ + __ = 50

LETTER VALUES	
A-1	N-14
B-2	O-15
C-3	P-16
D-4	Q-17
E-5	R-18
F-6	S-19
G-7	T-20
H-8	U-21
I-9	V-22
J-10	W-23
K-11	X-24
L-12	Y-25
M-13	Z-26

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LOGIC PROBLEM

7. CALENDAR DAZE

by Mary Marks Cezus

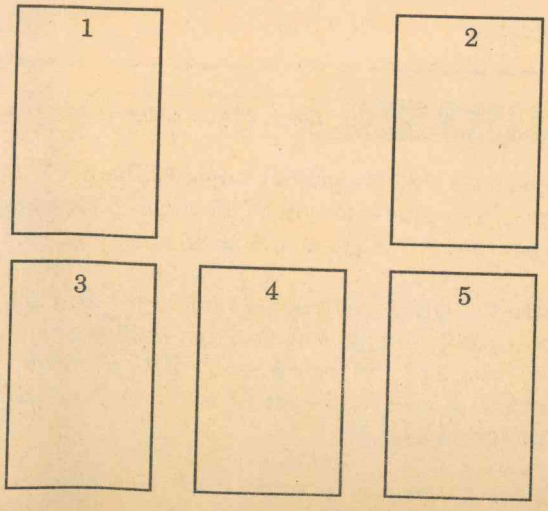
June Weeks has been saving and collecting calendars since she was a child. Any time a friend pops into June's home, he or she would likely find an array of at least five calendars hanging in a prominent display in her living room. Strange as this may seem, it gets stranger when one notices that not one of the five is from the same year. It doesn't matter to June, though. She loves the photos featured each month of each calendar and changes the months daily or weekly depending on her mood. In addition, June loves it that each calendar not only displays a photo, but also some words of wisdom. From this information and the clues below, can you determine for each position 1 through 5 on June's wall (displayed below), each calendar's photo theme, motto, and year (two are from 1988 and 1990)?

1. The 1992 calendar (which does not feature photos of motorcycles) does not include the slogan "Peaceful Tomorrow."
2. The 1997 calendar is to the right of the calendar that features photos of cats and mice.
3. The calendar containing photos of exotic birds (which are not on the calendar that has the "A Lifetime of Smiles" motto) is from an earlier year than the calendar that has the "Sunshine Beckons" motto.
4. The calendar that has the "Health and Happiness" motto (which is not the 1992 calendar) is to the right of the calendar featuring zebra photographs.
5. The calendar of lighthouse photos is directly above the calendar that states "Sunshine Beckons."
6. The "Prosperity Forever" calendar is directly below 1993's calendar.
7. The calendar that features zebra photos is from an earlier year than the calendar of lighthouse photos and is from a later year than the calendar proclaiming "A Lifetime of Smiles."

Solution is on page 62.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

	birds	cats & mice	light-houses	motor-cycles	zebras	Health	Life-time	Peace.	Pros-perity	Sun.	'88	'90	'92	'93	'97
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
'88															
'90															
'92															
'93															
'97															
Health															
Life-time															
Peace.															
Pros-perity															
Sun-shine															



LOGIC PROBLEM

8. SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER!

by Evelyn B. Rosenthal

"Summertime and the bidding is easy!" said Ms. Simpson. And she was right. Since so many people are on vacation during the summer, the local auction house was never as packed with competitive bidders as during fall or winter. Unfortunately, this past week's lot was pretty dismal. But that didn't stop Ms. Simpson and two other women from tossing in their bids on six items, including an antique afghan. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each woman (one first name is Alice), what she bid on and what she ended up buying?

1. Ms. Black did not bid on either the chair or the desk.

2. Molly did not bid on the tea set, which Ms. Karp succeeded in buying.

3. The same woman bought the lamp and the chair.

4. Dora was the only one who bid on both the lamp and the candlesticks.

5. Each woman bid on four items and bought two by outbidding another woman.

Solution is on page 63.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 11. Solutions are on page 66.

28. NAILEDSHUT

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                20521
                I N D I A
941  | 19310926
TEA  | A T L A N T I S
       1882
       A U U I
       ----
        4909
        E T N T
        4705
        E H N D
        ----
         2042
         I N E I
         1882
         A U U I
         ----
          1606
          A S N S
           941
           T E A
           ----
           665
           S S D
```

29. SPECIALGUY

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                  532
                  A C E
6590  | 3510862
L A Y S | C A P S U L E
        32950
        C E Y A S
        ----
        21586
        E P A U L
        19770
        P Y G G S
        ----
         18162
         P U P L E
         13180
         P C P U S
         ----
          4982
          I Y U E
```

30. COUNTERBID

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                 316
                 N O R
2384  | 754456
U N I T | B E T T E R
        7152
        B O E U
        ----
        3925
        N D U E
        2384
        U N I T
        ----
        1541[6]
        O E T O R
        14304
        O T N C T
        ----
         1112
         O O O U
```

NTE

31.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                  L O W
O S L O | U N F O R K S
        U Y S F Y
        ---------
          F F L L K
          Y N U W N
          ---------
            R S K Y S
            F R L U R
            ---------
              Y U L Y
```

32. FAMOUSCITY

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                 848
                 T U T
639  | 642278
C O Y | S U M M I T
        5112
        S A A M
        ----
        3107
        O A F T
        2556
        M S S C
        ----
         5518
         S S A T
         5[1]12
         S A A M
         ----
          406
          U F C
```

33. CRADLESONG

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                 375
                 D O E
1205  | 452653
R A C E | L E A S E D
        3615
        D S R E
        ----
        9115
        G R R E
        8435
        N L D E
        ----
         6803
         S N C D
         6025
         S C A E
         ----
          778
          O O N
```

34. HYDRAULICS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                 467
                 A L I
734  | 342790
I R A | R A D I S H
        2936
        D S R L
        ----
        4919
        A S Y S
        4404
        A A H A
        ----
         5150
         U Y U H
         5138
         U Y R C
         ----
           12
           Y D
```

35.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                  I T
B U S T | K I T E S
        B U S T
        -------
          G T T U S
          G G C C U
          ---------
            I U S H
```

36.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
                  A S
L A V E | F U T I L E
        F V E V F
        ---------
          S T V O E
          T V O T U
          ---------
            A S S T
```

FIGURE LOGICS 6 & 7

by Linda Thistle

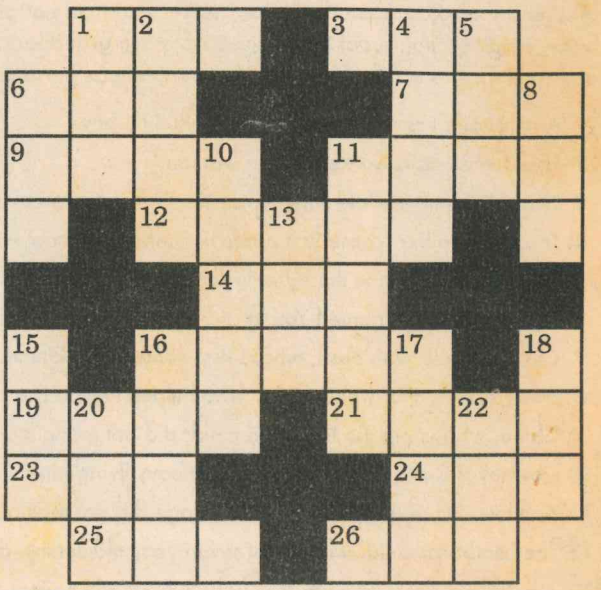
If you need help starting these puzzles, starting helps are given on page 66.

ACROSS

1. One more than 1-Down
3. Consecutive digits
6. Digits of 1-Across rearranged
7. 18-Down minus 1-Across
9. 11-Across plus 23-Across
11. 26-Across plus 4-Down
12. One-half of 10-Down
14. Thirty more than 6-Down
16. 19-Across plus 21-Across
19. 12-Across minus 6-Down
21. Five times 16-Down
23. Two more than 8-Down
24. Ten more than 3-Across
25. One-third of 15-Down
26. Consecutive digits

DOWN

1. Digits of 20-Down reversed
2. 1-Down plus 20-Down
4. Five times 18-Down
5. Four less than 26-Across
6. Six less than 25-Across
8. Two times 13-Down
10. 13-Down times 22-Down
11. 4-Down plus 10-Down
13. Sixty less than 1-Across
15. Different multiples of three
16. Three times 5-Down
17. One less than 21-Across
18. Digits of 26-Across rearranged
20. Six hundred more than 23-Across
22. Two more than 24-Across

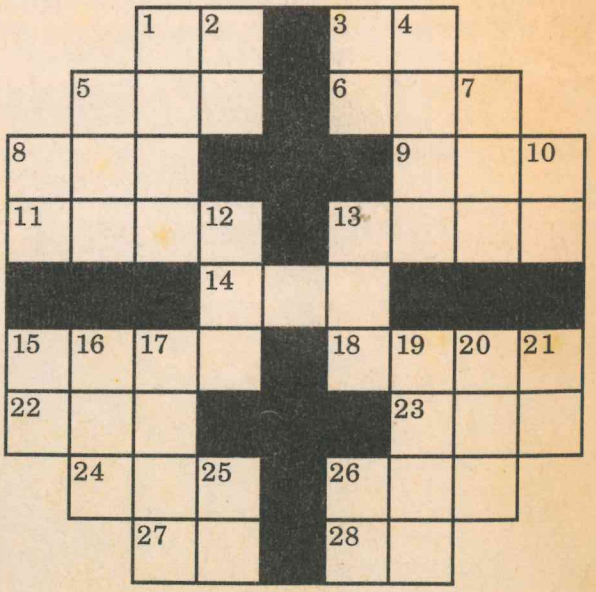


ACROSS

1. One-half of 3-Down
3. Twenty more than 15-Down
5. 19-Down minus 16-Down
6. 5-Across plus 7-Down
8. 28-Across times 21-Down
9. Three times 26-Across
11. 17-Down minus 3-Down
13. 1-Across times 28-Across
14. Two hundred more than 2-Down
15. Five times 12-Down
18. 14-Across plus 1-Down
22. Three times 28-Across
23. Eight more than 13-Down
24. Same digit repeated
26. One-half of 14-Across
27. Three more than 3-Across
28. Three times 1-Across

DOWN

1. Three times 8-Across
2. Five times 26-Down
3. Forty more than 26-Down
4. Thirty less than 17-Down
5. 14-Across plus 22-Across
7. 8-Across minus 12-Down
8. Two more than 2-Down
10. Five less than 3-Down
12. 5-Across plus 26-Across
13. One-fourth of 6-Across
15. 28-Across minus 27-Across
16. 9-Across plus 7-Down
17. 1-Across times 25-Down
19. 8-Across plus 14-Across
20. 16-Down minus 3-Across
21. One-fifth of 27-Across
25. Twenty more than 27-Across
26. 1-Across minus 21-Down



Solutions are on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM

9. THE "COLLEGE" FOR SENIORS AND JUNIORS

by Mary A. Powell

The "College" for Seniors and Juniors, an after-school program sponsored by the Hillcrest Senior Citizens Center, matches grandparents whose grandkids don't live close enough for them to see very often, with children whose own grandparents are also far away. What a successful venture this has turned out to be! The grandparents and children can choose to do anything they want — sometimes an adult will read to a child, or vice versa. There are always several pairs playing catch in the playground, and many sit beneath the lush weeping willows surrounding the Center and talk. Yesterday afternoon, five of the grandparents got together and brought in magazines so their little friends could cut out pictures and words and make collages. From this information and the clues below, can you figure out the full name of each grandparent (one last name is Vargas) and each child (one boy is named Randy and one child's last name is Williams) who worked together and the collage (one featured flowers) each pair made?

1. Amelia and Ms. Morrison worked with little boys.
2. The Downey girl worked with a woman.
3. Neither eight-year-old Tommy nor the Parker boy worked with Ms. Newman.
4. The grandfather whose first name is Sherman did not work with the Lombardi child.
5. Felicia did not make the butterflies collage or the one that featured the Victorian house.
6. The grandparent named Young did not work with Downey, whose collage did not feature ducks.
7. Chloe worked with Bush, whose first name is not Glenn.
8. Every Friday, the grandmother who helped Felicia has lunch with Olivia.
9. Chloe, who is not the Hampton child, did not made the butterflies collage.
10. Downey did not made the collage of boys flying kites.
11. Kathleen is not Newman, whose collage did not feature butterflies or ducks.
12. The Lombardi child, who is not seven-year-old Jimmy, did not make the collage that featured the house.
13. Amelia did not work with Hampton, who made neither the ducks nor the butterflies collage.
14. Morrison did not work with Tommy.

Solution is on page 63.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

LOGIC PROBLEM

10. A LANDSCAPING NIGHTMARE ON ELM STREET

by Jean M. Hannagan

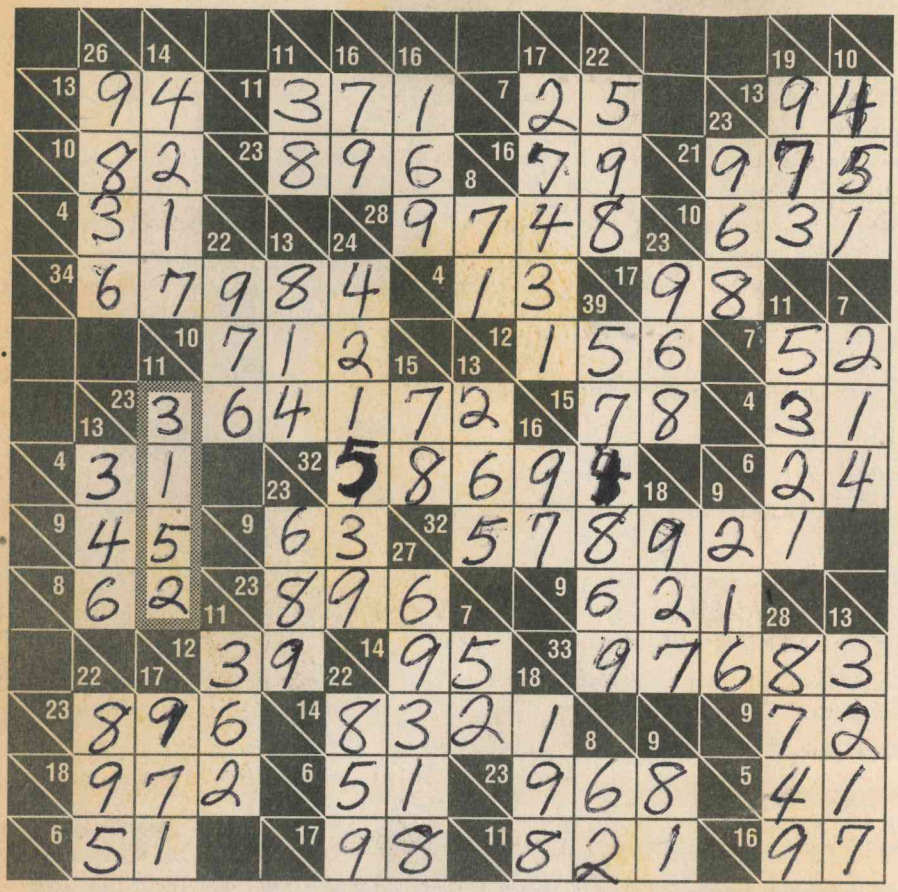
The Rose family and four others live in the 700 block of Elm Street, and boy, are they proud of their homes. So much so, that each family painted its house a different color (one is tan). Then, at the last year's block improvement meeting, the five families hatched a plan and hired the Lawrence Landscaping Company to execute it. Once the landscapers got hold of the block's proposal, it sent them spinning in all directions searching for the right kinds of spring, summer, and fall flowers for the five families. To make the block its most attractive, the families had Lawrence Landscaping put large flower beds in each front yard. Of course, each family's flower bed featured a different spring flower (bluebells, crocuses, daffodils, hyacinths, and tulips) and summer-blooming perennial (baby's breath, daisies, lilies, phlox, and pinks). For fall, all flower beds featured chrysanthemums, but each family's was a different color (one is purple). From this information and the clues below, can you figure out for each family, its house color, spring and summer flowers, and fall chrysanthemum color?

1. The Land family does not grow daisies, which are not in the same yard as hyacinths.
2. Bronze mums are not paired with either tulips or daffodils.
3. The green house's yard does not feature crocuses or hyacinths.
4. The white house does not have bronze mums and the gray house does not have yellow mums. The Gardeners do not grow bronze mums and do not live in the gray house.
5. The Bush family does not grow pinks.
6. Crocuses and baby's breath, which are planted in the same garden, are not grown with either bronze or red mums and are not at the white house. Daisies are not paired with either yellow or white mums.
7. The Gardener family (who do not live in the blue house) do not grow either phlox or hyacinths, which are not grown with pinks. Bronze mums are not in the same garden as phlox.
8. Yellow mums are not grown with daffodils or pinks. Neither daffodils nor pinks are planted at the green house and neither are grown by the Lands.
9. The family in the white house is neither the one who grows tulips nor the one who grows phlox (which are not planted at the gray house). Red mums are not grown with either phlox or tulips.
10. Daffodils (which are not grown by the Streets) are not planted at the white house and are not grown with white mums. The Streets do not live in the gray house.

Solution is on page 63.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

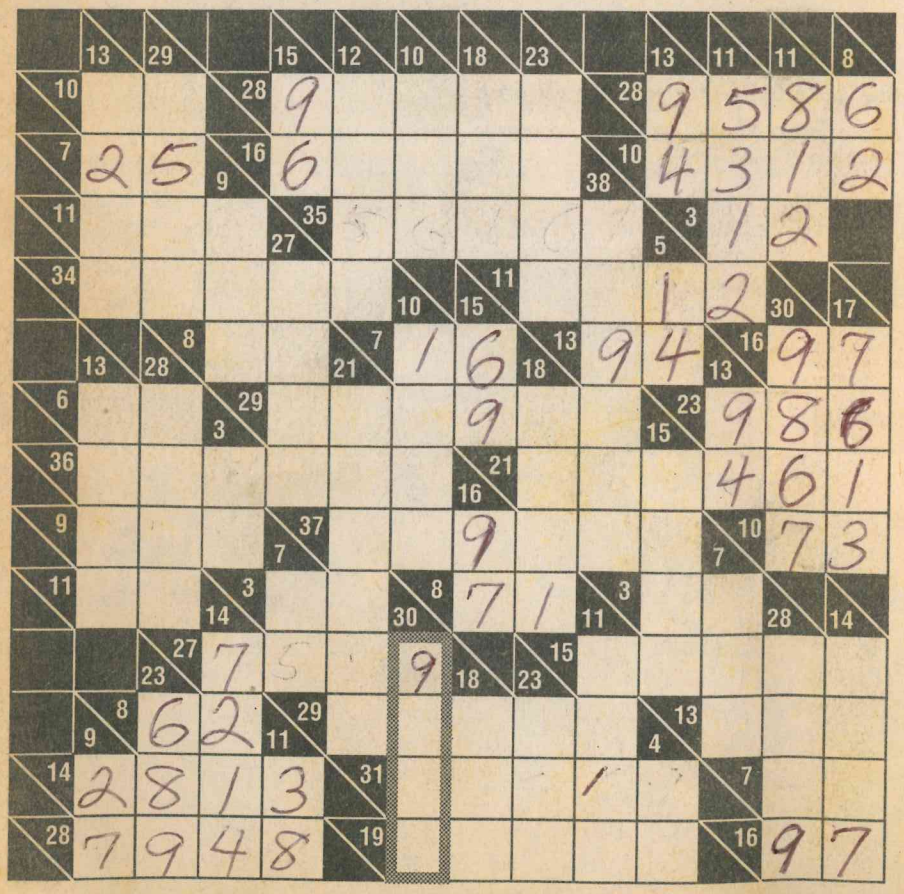
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 13

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

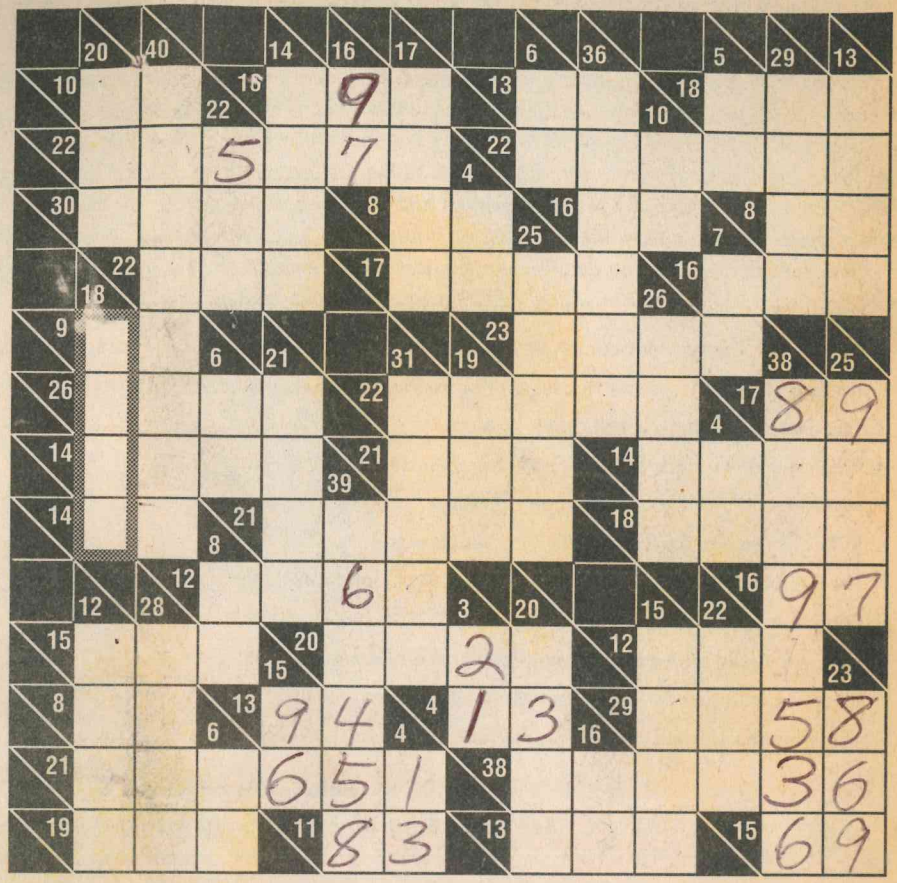
Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 14

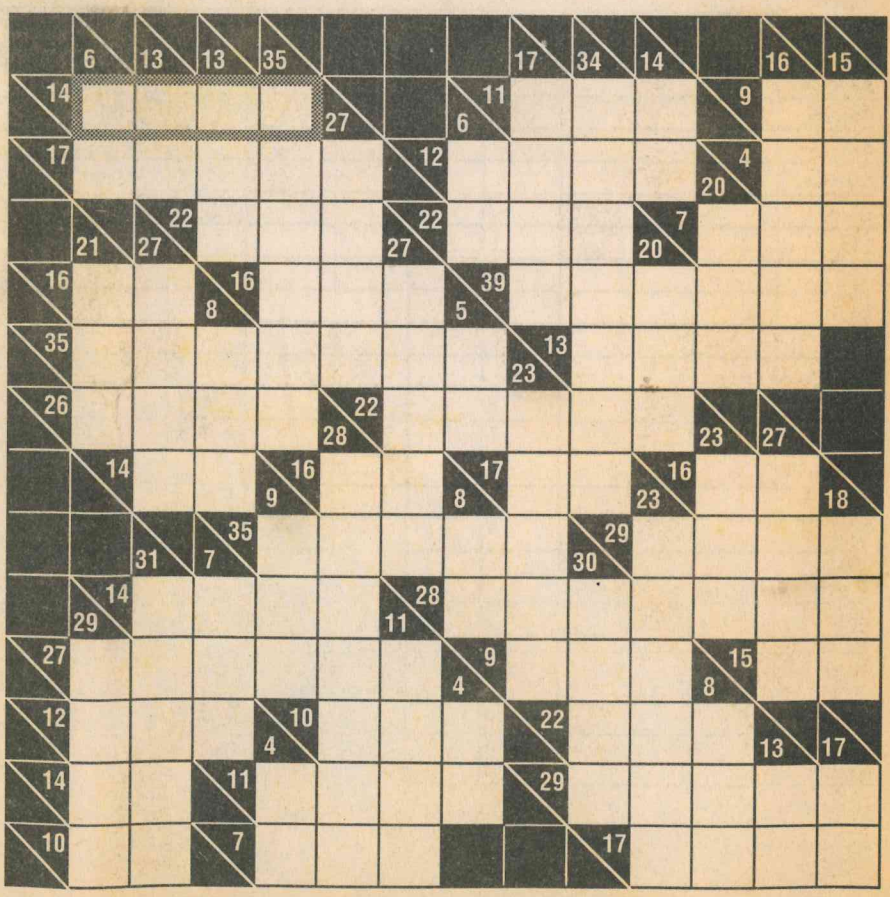
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 15



Solutions are on page 59.

NUMBER 16



LOGIC PROBLEM

11. BRINGING BUSINESS TO B&Bs

by Mary A. Powell

Each year during the summertime, the Hampstead Historical Society sponsors a tour of the local bed-and-breakfast inns as one of its annual fund-raisers. Not only does it bring much-needed cash to the society, but also is free advertising for the B&Bs, especially since fall is one of the busiest times, what with many city folk trekking up to New England to see the fall foliage. Five of the Historical Society Board members volunteered to act as hosts to the paying public during last week's tour. Because none of the five had seen any of these recently refurbished B&Bs, the president had arranged a private tour for them two weeks ago. During the private tour, each volunteer chose a favorite from the five inns. As it turned out, each was granted his or her choice at which to host. From this information and the clues below, can you determine each host's full name (one first name is Eric; one last name is Longstreet), the B&B each chose and its color, and the order in which the group saw the B&Bs on their private tour?

1. The Jasmine House tour came just before that of the one which Ingram chose, which came just before that of the green house.
2. The group saw the yellow house just before Penrod's favorite, which was just before the one Dorothy chose.
3. The Country Cottage is not green or blue.
4. Neither Matthew nor Wycoff chose the Blue Heron Inn.
5. Ms. King did not choose the green house.
6. Ruth did not choose Rose Trellis Inn, which was not white.
7. The tour of the pink house came before that of Honeysuckle Inn, but not just before.
8. Penrod is not Amanda or Matthew.
9. Ruth chose the house that came just after the blue house.
10. Rose Trellis Inn came just before Matthew's choice.
11. The white house was not last on the tour.

Solution is on page 63.

See page 8 for directions on how to use the solving chart.

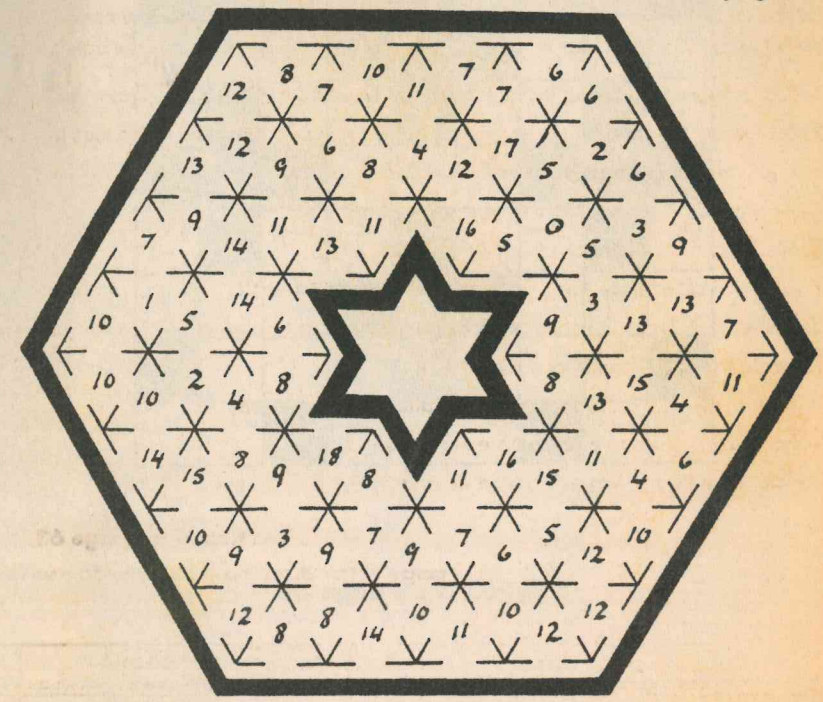
	Ingram	King	Long-street	Penrod	Wycoff	Blue Heron	Country Cottage	Honey-suckle	Jasmine	Rose Trellis	blue	green	pink	white	yellow	1	2	3	4	5
Amanda																				
Dorothy																				
Eric																				
Matthew																				
Ruth																				
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
blue																				
green																				
pink																				
white																				
yellow																				
Blue Heron																				
Country Cottage																				
Honey-suckle																				
Jasmine																				
Rose Trellis																				

TRIGONS

Trigons will test your powers of logic and deduction. Each diagram is made up of a series of open triangles with a number in the center; that number represents the sum of the digits you are to write into the spaces on the sides of the triangles. Where two triangles share a side, they share the number to be written into that side. When a triangle shares only one side with another triangle, the two noncontact sides will share the same number. All the combinations in this Trigons use only the digits 0 through 6. We've listed all the possible combinations for every sum in the small chart, so all you have to do is figure out which of those combinations belongs where (not as easy as it sounds!). The numbers in a combination can go in any order around their triangle, and each combination will be used exactly once. You can begin by filling in 0-0-0 around the triangle with 0 at its center and 6-6-6 around the triangle with 18 at its center. It helps to look for large sums adjacent to small sums, as they will have fewer possibilities for common digits.

Solution is on page 60.

0	000						
1	001						
2	002	011					
3	003	012	111				
4	004	013	022	112			
5	005	014	023	113	122		
6	006	015	024	033	114	123	222
7	016	025	034	115	124	133	223
8	026	035	044	116	125	134	224	233
9	036	045	126	135	144	225	234	333
10	046	055	136	145	226	235	244	334
11	056	146	155	236	245	335	344	
12	066	156	246	255	336	345	444	
13	166	256	346	355	445			
14	266	356	446	455				
15	366	456	555					
16	466	556						
17	566							
18	666							



MATH MAZE

You'll have to use some deductive reasoning to make your way from start to finish in this maze. The maze is divided into squares; the number at the beginning of each row and column tells you exactly how many of those squares you will have to cross through in order to correctly reach the finish. For example, the numbers 6 and 10 are on the first row across; six at the far left of the maze, and ten in the center. This means you will have to cross through exactly six of the boxes on the left side of that row and 10 on the right side. You need not cross through all of them at once; you may leave a row or column and return to it. For example, you might cross the first box of the first row, then turn downward. You would then have to return to the first row later so that you use exactly five more boxes from the left side of that row and 10 boxes from the right side before you finish the maze. No diagonal moves are allowed and you must pass through all three of the bridges connecting the left and right sides before finishing the maze. Solving hint: To begin, blacken any box that you determine will not be used, and place a dot in any box that you know must be used.

Solution is on page 66.

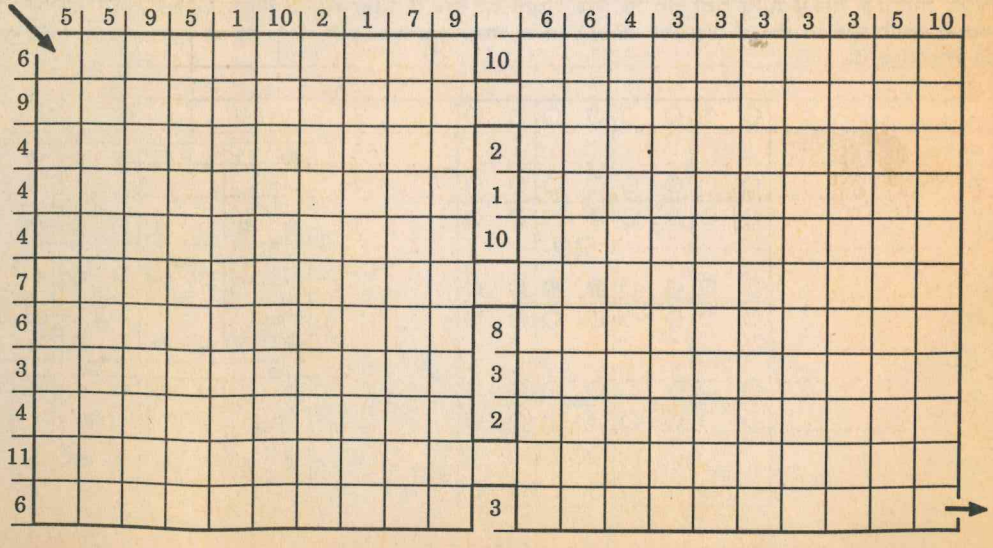
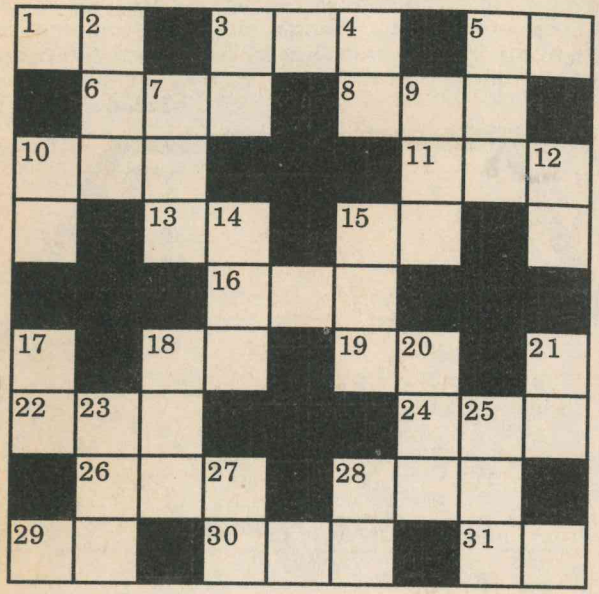


FIGURE LOGIC 8

by Linda Thistle

If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is on page 66.



Solution is on page 60

ACROSS

1. One less than 4-Down
3. 5-Across times 12-Down
5. One-half of 3-Down
6. One-half of 24-Across
8. 26-Across plus 30-Across
10. 6-Across plus 29-Across
11. 3-Across plus 30-Across
13. One-half of 28-Down
15. 13-Across plus 31-Across
16. 10-Down times 12-Down
18. One-half of 21-Down
19. 1-Across minus 18-Across
22. Four times 26-Across
24. 12-Down times 17-Down
26. 29-Across plus 30-Across
28. Two times 8-Across
29. Five times 12-Down
30. 5-Across plus 27-Down
31. Sum of digits of 11-Across

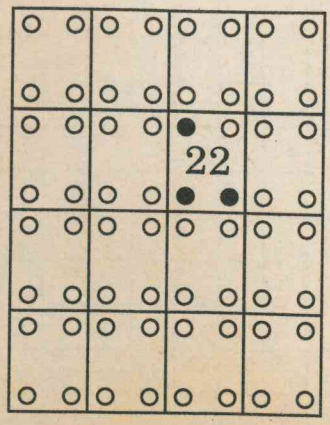
DOWN

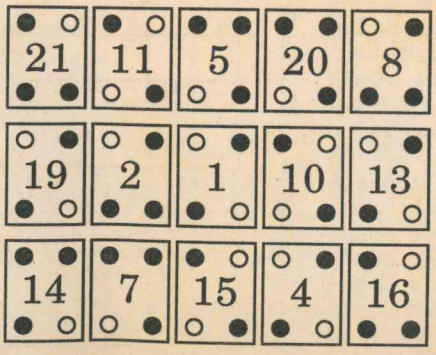
The sum of the digits of each Down answer is ten, and no two Down answers are the same.

SUMSPOTS

The idea of Sumspots is to form a magic number square, in which the sums of the numbers in each row, column, and diagonal are the same, by placing numbered tiles into the squares of the diagram. In this puzzle, the sum is 47. Use each tile once and only once. HANDICAP: Each tile has a black or white dot in each corner. As a tile is placed next to another tile in the diagram, the dot patterns must match, black dots next to black dots and white dots next to white dots. These patterns must match on every side that touches another tile, but tiles that touch diagonally do not have to match. For example, the 14 tile could go to the right of the 8 tile, since the 14 tile has black dots in its upper- and lower-left corners and the 8 tile has black dots in its upper- and lower-right corners. However, the 14 tile could not go to the right of the 1 tile, since their black and white dots would not match. As you place each tile in the diagram, blacken in the appropriate dots in all corners. It is a good idea to cross off each tile as you use it.

Solution is on page 60.





SQUARE LOGIC

by Linda Thistle

Each letter in the diagram below stands for a number from 1 through 36. Using the ten clues, can you deduce the number represented by each letter? As you will see from clue 2, when all the numbers have been correctly entered into the diagram, it will be a Magic Number Square. As each number from 1 through 36 is used only once (clue 1), you will find it helpful to cross out each number as you place it in the diagram (remember to cross out "1," which has already been entered).

Solution is on page 60.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

CLUES

1. Only the whole numbers from 1 to 36 are used and each number is used only once.
2. The six numbers in each row across, each column down, and each of the two diagonals add up to 111.
3. S, which is less than W, is two times II, which is the sum of V and Z.
4. F, which is less than II, is two times CC, which is four times T.
5. EE is three times I, which is one-fifth of W.
6. R is one-third of J, which is one-third of P. P is greater than W.
7. K is two times HH.
8. AA is three times Y, which is one-half of E.
9. M is one-third of L, which is one-half of C.
10. N is even and Y is even, but H is odd.

A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X
Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
EE	FF	GG	HH	II	JJ

LOGIC PROBLEM

12. DING DONG, THE PIZZA'S HERE!

by Diane Baldwin

Tèssera Pizza Delivers! And, goodness were they delivering the pizzas last Saturday night. It seemed as though all the families of Flowerhill Acres were staying in and ordering pizzas! As Guido, the manager, wrote up the requests by phone and tossed the orders to the cooks, he promised each family delivery within 30 minutes, and told Giovanni to get his car's motor revving. Since Tèssera's special of the week was a large pizza with two toppings, each of the five families (one is the Flaggs) from Flowerhill ordered one. Quickly, Guido pulled out a town map and plotted Giovanni's route for him so he could deliver the five pizzas within the allotted 30 minutes. From this information and the clues below, can you determine for each Flowerhill Acres family, what street they live on (one is Rose Lane), what two toppings they ordered (each family ordered a different combination of two from five offered), and Giovanni's delivery order?

1. The two pizzas with mushrooms were both delivered sometime before exactly one of the two pizzas with onions.
2. The Barbers had one topping in common with the family on Wisteria Way and another with the third delivery.
3. The pizza with peppers and pepperoni was delivered just before the one to Columbine Court and just after the one to the Connors.
4. The Kellys and the family on Dahlia Drive had four different toppings between them, but neither had onions.
5. Neither the Jenkins family nor the family on Aster Avenue had peppers on their pizza.
6. The two pizzas with sausage were delivered consecutively between the two with pepperoni.
7. The first delivery was not to the Connors.

Solution is on page 64.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

LOGIC PROBLEM

13. ELECTRICIANS' HOMEWORK

by Frank W. Alward

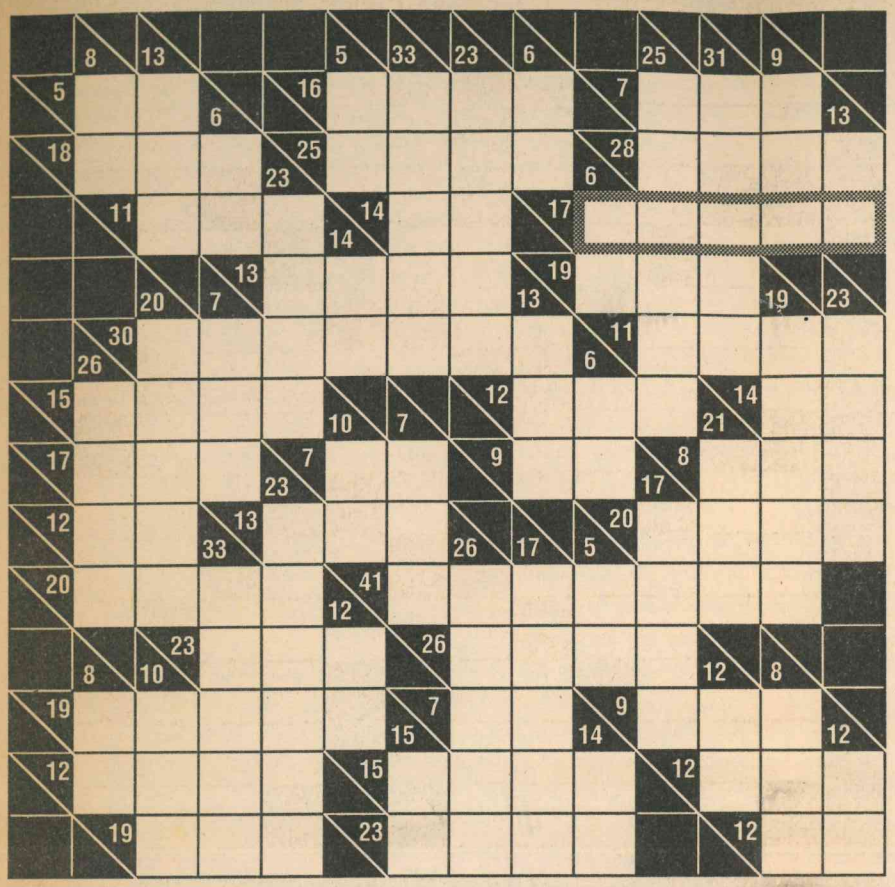
Six men, employees of Case City Electric & Power Company, had been procrastinating for quite a long time. Each had a very necessary home repair to take care of, but none really wanted to take on the job. Each of their six patient wives had heard "I'm waiting for a slow week so I can take a day off to do it," for plenty of days, and even weeks now. The wives, who all knew one another, were fed up with each and every excuse their husbands could come up with and together decided to do some sly, but effective, detective work. Mrs. Downey's sister also worked at the power company and she had access to the work schedules of all the electricians. Once she got the OK from her supervisor on giving out such info, she fed the schedule into the fax machine at work, and it promptly emerged from Mrs. Downey's fax at home. Quickly perusing the schedule, Mrs. Downey immediately saw a solution to the five wives' problem of their husbands not doing their share of the housework. If each man took a day off Monday through Saturday, his work would easily be covered. The five wives presented their husbands with their results that night, and each husband agreed to take a day off and do his duty. From this information and the clues below, can you determine for each man, his full name, on which street he lives, the job he performed, and which day he took off to do his "homework"?

1. The man who lives on Oak Avenue completed his job the day before the new room addition was wired (which is not in the home on Birch Boulevard) which was the day before the house wiring was safety checked.
2. Four of the coworkers — the man who rewired his den and Josh (neither of whom lives on Birch Boulevard), the Cedar Drive homeowner, and the man who finished his task on Friday — are on the same bowling team.
3. Mack's job was not wiring up the new clothes dryer.
4. Mr. Gaines (who did not install new lights in his garage) finished his chore later in the week than Sal.
5. The house wiring was checked earlier in the week than the Pine Circle resident's task.
6. Neither Mr. Hurley (who did not work in his den) nor Mr. Brock lives on Cedar Drive.
7. Phil's chore was done earlier in the week than the house wiring check.
8. The Maple Road resident did no housework on Monday, but he did finish his duty before Mr. Webster, who completed his work before the Elm Street homeowner did his chore.
9. Neither the Cedar Drive resident (who is not Sal) nor Biff replaced the fuse box.
10. The Cedar Drive homeowner did no work at home on Tuesday.
11. The garage lights were installed after Sal had completed his chore, which was after the den was rewired.
12. Josh worked at his regular job at the electric company on Saturday.
13. Zack's job was finished one day before the house wiring was checked.
14. Mr. Hacker (who worked his regular job on Wednesday) did his "homework" one day before the Pine Circle resident.

Solution is on page 64.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

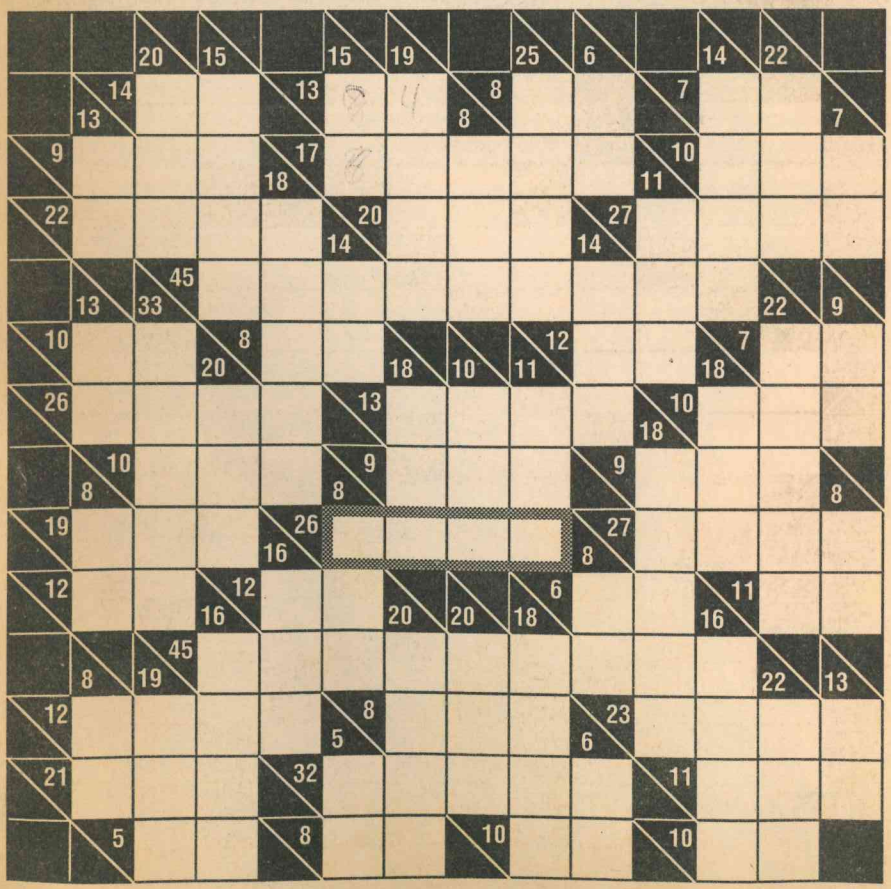
CROSS SUMS



NUMBER 17

We have outlined one area in each diagram on these two pages. If you need help starting a puzzle, the digit combination to go into that area is listed on page 66.

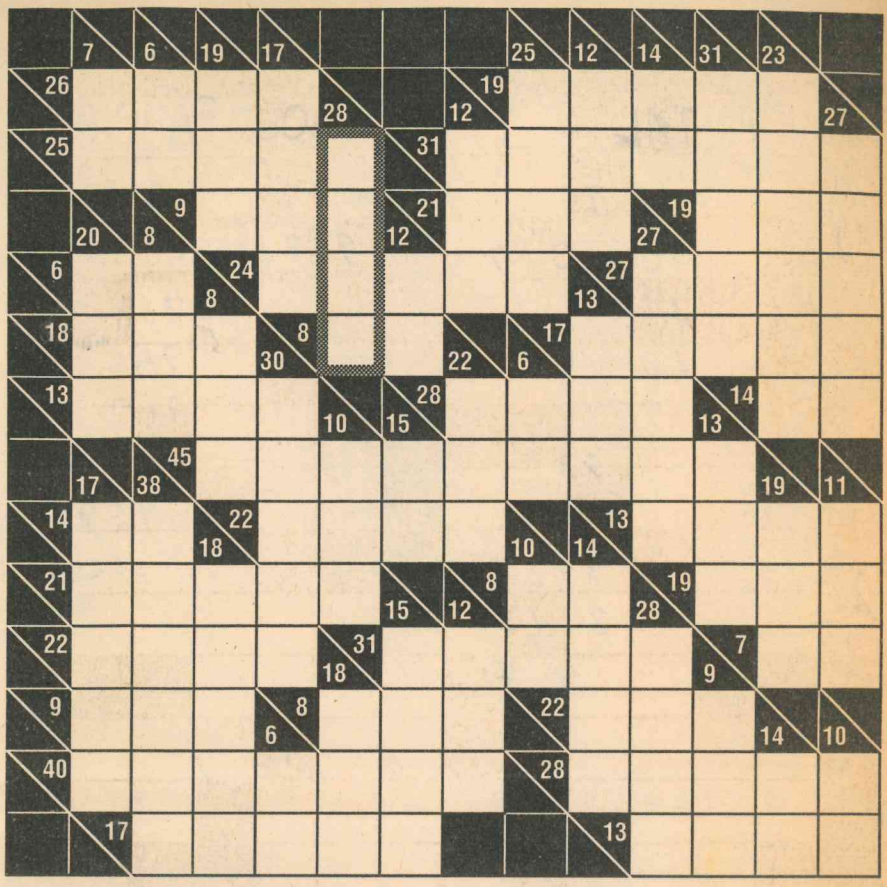
Solutions are on page 59.



NUMBER 18

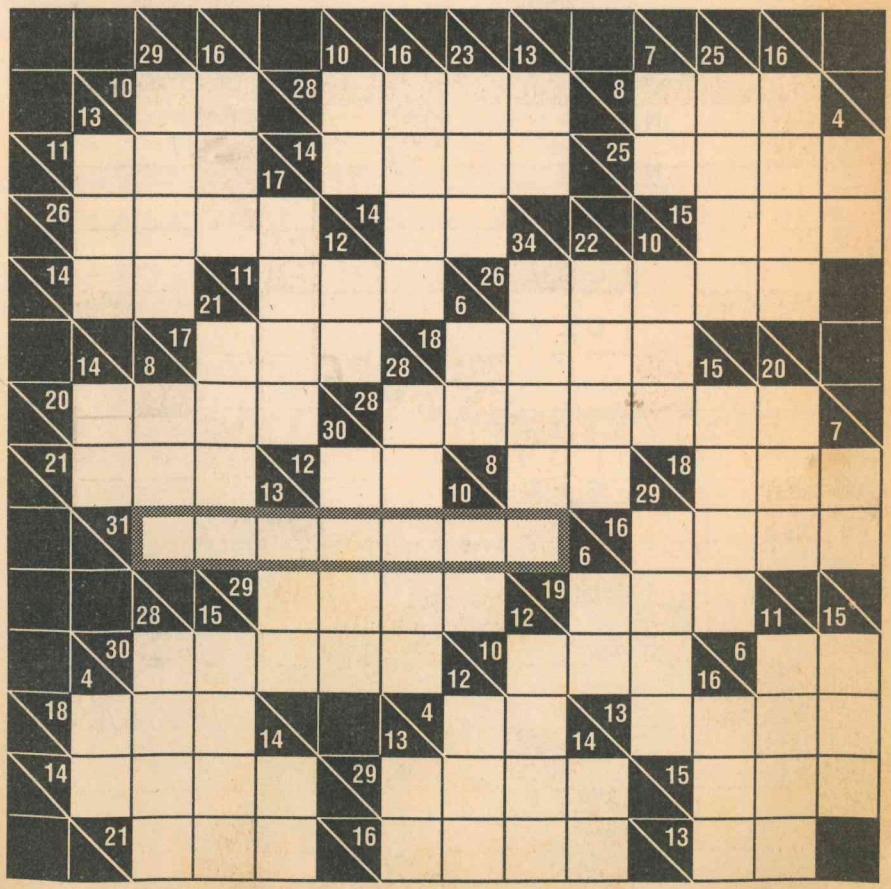
CROSS SUMS

NUMBER 19



Solutions are on page 59.

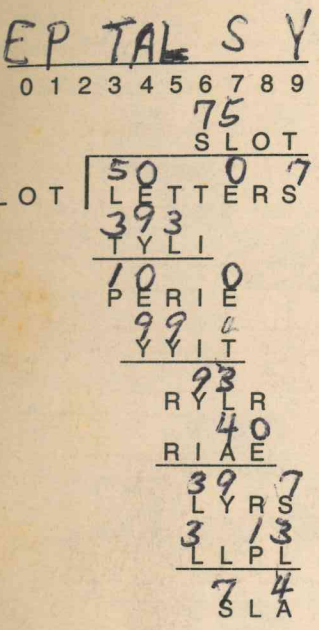
NUMBER 20



WORD ARITHMETIC

Solving directions are on page 11. Solutions are on page 66.

37.



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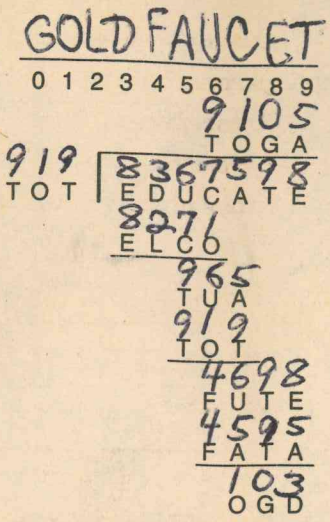

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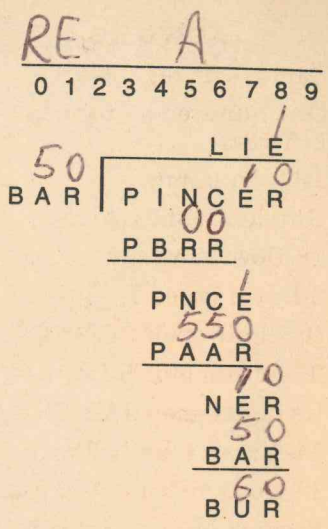

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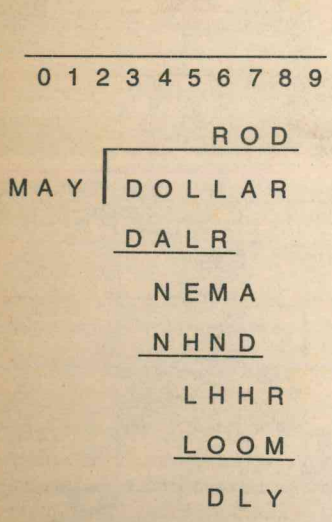

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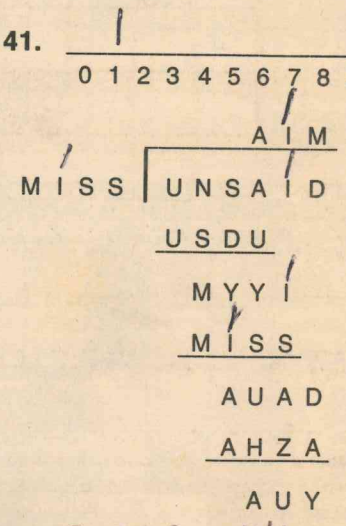

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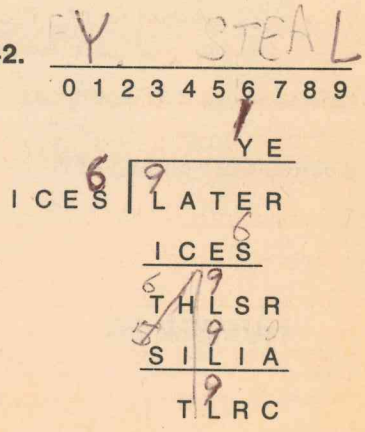

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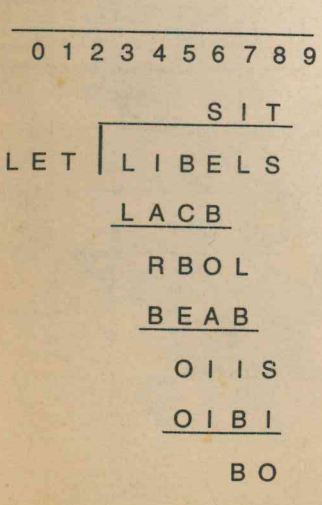

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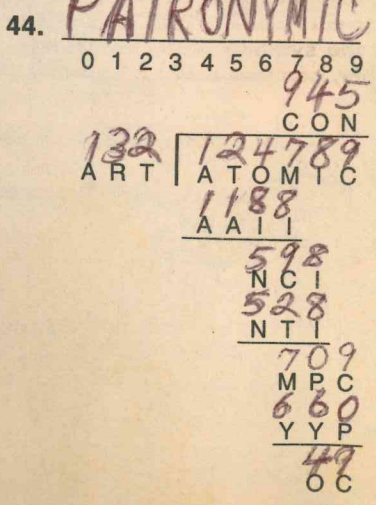

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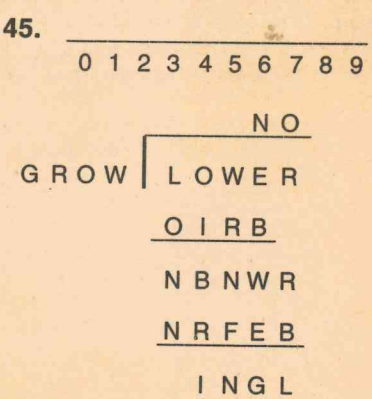


FIGURE LOGIC 9
CHALLENGER

by Linda Thistle

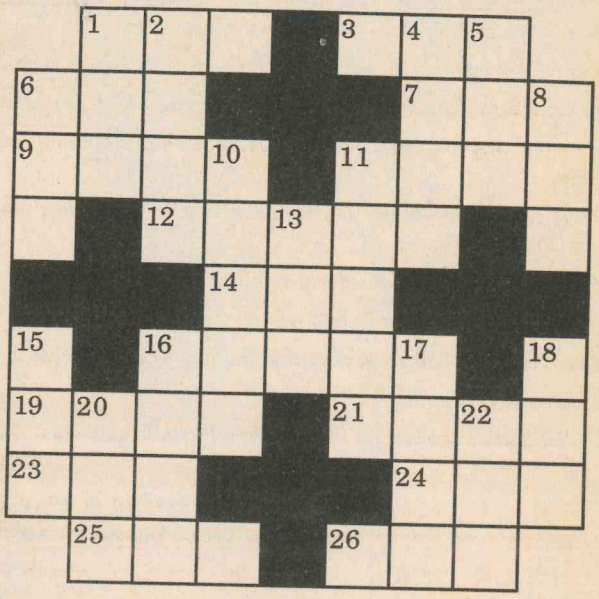
Each letter used in the clues represents a different digit from 0 to 9; no two answers are the same. If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is on page 66.

ACROSS

1. Same digit repeated
3. One hundred more than 1-Across
6. 1-Down minus U
7. One-tenth of 21-Across
9. 18-Down times N
11. 2-Down times T
12. Its digits spell ROUND
14. 26-Across plus 8-Down
16. Its digits spell TABLE
19. 14-Across plus 15-Down
21. 17-Down minus 14-Across
23. Product of its digits is 5-Down
24. 1-Across plus 26-Across
25. 1-Across times U
26. 25-Across divided by O

DOWN

1. One-tenth of 4-Down
2. 7-Across times O
4. 8-Down times A
5. 1-Across minus O
6. 1-Across plus B
8. 7-Across plus 24-Across
10. 24-Across times 26-Across
11. 24-Across times 1-Down
13. 25-Across plus R
15. 1-Across plus 18-Down
16. 21-Across plus 25-Across
17. 11-Across plus 1-Down
18. 3-Across minus L
20. 4-Down divided by E
22. 8-Down minus L



Solution is on page 60

WHAT'S THE ORDER?

We asked a solver on the street to try to guess a four-digit number combination; the solver took five guesses, which appear below. In each try, our solver had at least part of the combination correct, as noted by the symbols appearing next to each guess. An "X" next to the combination stands for a correct digit in its correct place in the combination, and an "O" stands for a correct digit out of its correct order. For example, combination B has been given an O and an X, so two of the four digits 8, 2, 5, and 3 appear in the final combination — one in the position given (for example, 3 might be the last digit of the correct combination), and one in a different position (2 might be the first digit of the combination). The placement of the symbols does not correspond to any particular place in the combination. Using the five graded guesses together, can you deduce the correct combination? **Solution is on page 66.**

A.	3	7	6	1	OO
B.	8	2	5	3	OX
C.	4	9	2	8	O
D.	6	1	7	4	XX
E.	9	8	3	5	O

LOGIC PROBLEM

14. ALL HOPPED UP DOWN UNDER

by Kevyn Dymond

Gorgeous weather greeted the annual New Year's Day Family Celebration Picnic held this past January just outside Sidney, Australia. Dozens of families rooted and cheered as the many children competed in a variety of events. The kangaroo race for four-year-olds drew some of the most spirited response of the afternoon, especially since the kids were on "kangaroos" — otherwise known as their fathers! Each of the six dads participating (with ankles tied together) played the role of kangaroo for his son, who was perched precariously on his back. Each team lived in a different city and each of the four-year-olds were born in a different month of 1992. From this information and the clues below, can you determine for each team, the boy's first name (one is Larry), his father's first name (one is Ed), their last name, the city they are from (one team lives in Wollongong), the month in 1992 the boy was born, and the order in which each team finished the race?

1. The six teams were: Manny and his dad, Mr. Durham and his son, Fred (who is not Mr. Bonham) and his son, the team from Perth, the boy born in April and his dad, and the first-place team.
2. Ned and his son finished sometime after Mr. Pelham and his son, who finished sometime after the Brisbane team.
3. The boy from Canberra's birth month was the month before Harvey's birth month.
4. Andy's birth month was five months before Jed's son's birth month, and four months after the birth month of the boy on the second-place team.
5. These four boys crossed the finish line consecutively, in this order: the one born in November, the one from Melbourne, the Oldham boy, and Curly.
6. The Graham boy's birth month was three months after Ted's son's birth month.
7. The two boys who finished first and fifth were born in consecutive months, in some order.
8. Red's son is the youngest of the six boys and the boy from Adelaide is the oldest.
9. Kenny's last name is Wixham.
10. The boy from Brisbane's horoscope sign is Virgo (born August 23 – September 23).

Solution is on page 64.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

CROSSMATH

This looks like a crossword, but it involves numbers, not words. The numbers given in the clues columns are the answers to simple math problems; the numbers you enter into the diagram will form the problems which result in those answers. All the arithmetic symbols (+, −, x, ÷) have already been entered into the appropriate squares in the diagram. Use the symbols, the crossing numbers, and a bit of logic to determine the digit to enter into each blank square (one digit per square). An important thing to remember: The arithmetic is to be done in the order in which it reads, from left to right or top to bottom — for example, 1 + 2 x 3 equals 9 (1 + 2 = 3; 3 x 3 = 9). If done in any other order, your solution won't work. Arithmetic signs at the beginning or end of a problem (as in 14-Across) should be ignored. You will never use zero as the first digit of a number, though there may be zeroes used as later digits. There are no negative numbers used here; nor are there any fractions used. If you need help getting started, you'll find the correct entry for 6-Across on page 66.

Solution is on page 60.

ACROSS

1. 62
6. 758
11. 431
14. 437
17. 275
18. 61
19. 118
20. 3456
21. 7
22. 367
26. 3
27. 34
29. 1
31. 75
34. 24
36. 8
38. 6
39. 84
41. 876
43. 1
44. 96
46. 22
47. 4
49. 88
51. 51
52. 8
54. 173
56. 3
57. 704
60. 412
62. 544
64. 20
65. 9
66. 9
67. 54
68. 72

DOWN

1. 15
2. 329
3. 42
4. 2215
5. 4
6. 6
7. 94
8. 69
9. 77
10. 5
12. 8
13. 3
15. 34
16. 135
23. 2347
24. 2
25. 71
28. 24
30. 2
32. 3
33. 6
35. 7
37. 11
40. 12
42. 8
45. 8
48. 288
50. 28
53. 2
55. 55
57. 57
58. 58
59. 1
61. 75
63. 24
64. 1

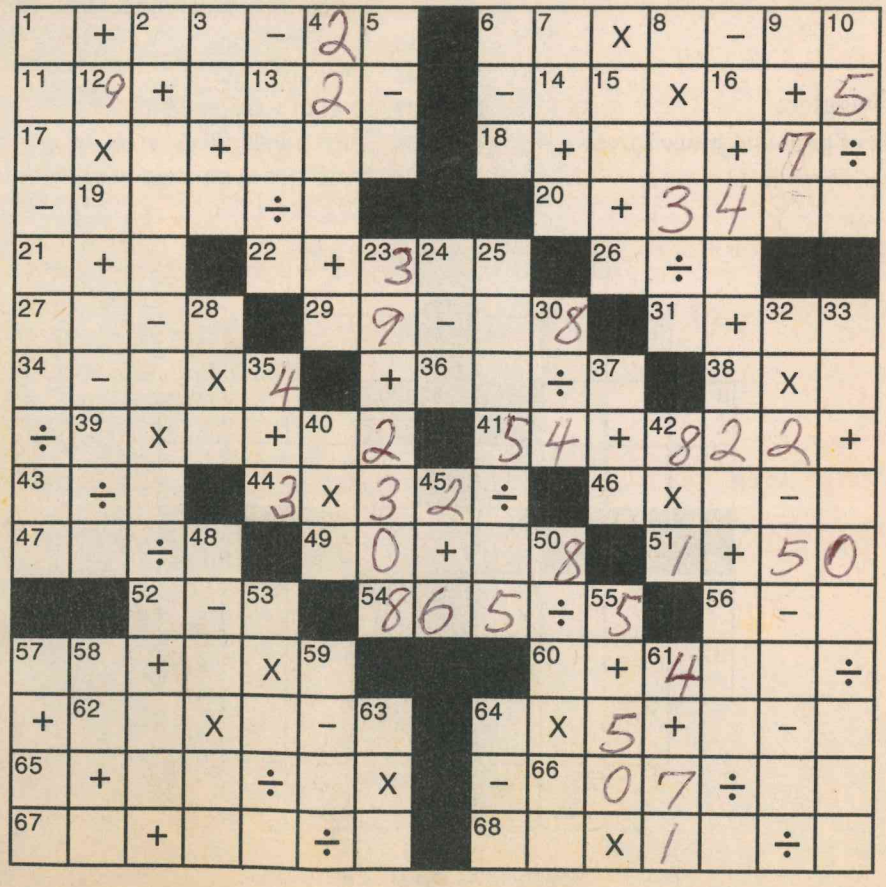


FIGURE LOGIC 10

CHALLENGER

by Linda Thistle

If you need help starting this puzzle, a help is on page 66.

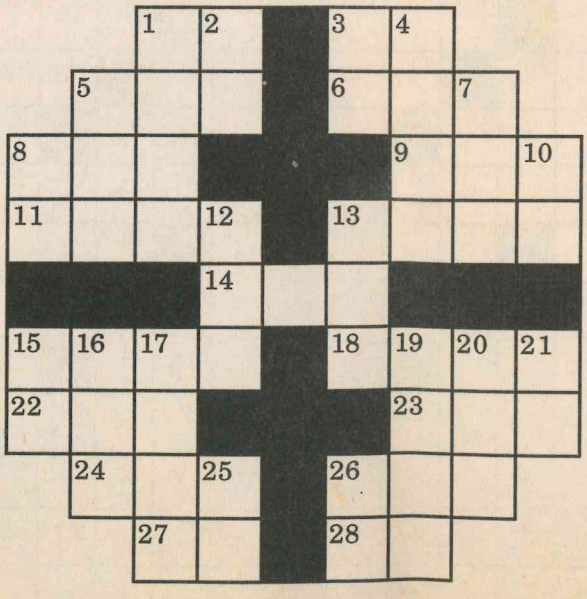
When Wilma read that red worms are particularly fond of coffee grounds and melon rinds, she wondered, "Do worms know what's good for them?" She decided to set up three composting worm bins (instead of her single worm bin) to see what effect a special diet would have on a worm population. Each bin started with 1,000 worms of assorted sizes in identical bedding. Wilma labeled the bins "C" (coffee grounds), "M" (melon rinds), and "G" (mixed garbage). Every day she buried a weighed amount of the designated worm food in each bin. After exactly eight weeks, she separated the worms from their bedding (now a fine plant food), and sorted them into three sizes: wires (less than 1½ inches long), wigglers (1½ to 3 inches long), and bait (more than 3 inches long). Then she counted them. To learn how Wilma's worms fared, solve the following puzzle.

ACROSS

1. Total pounds of coffee placed in C
3. Thirty more than one-sixth of wigglers in C
5. Bait in M
6. Bait in G
8. Eight times wires in C
9. Wigglers in C
11. Total wigglers
13. Total worms in C
14. Wigglers in G
15. Total worms
18. Total wires
22. Three hundred less than wigglers in M
23. Bait in C
24. Wires in G
26. Half of total wigglers
27. Twice pounds of garbage placed in G
28. Five less than wires in C

DOWN

1. Total worms in G
2. Half of the number of days in the experiment
3. Twenty less than 7-Down
4. Total worms in M
5. Seven more than wires in M
7. 13-Down minus the number of days in the experiment
8. One-sixth of wigglers in C
10. Wires in C
12. 25-Down plus wires in M
13. Four hundred less than bait in G
15. Twice pounds of melon placed in M
16. Wires in M plus eight times wires in C
17. Twice total worms in M
19. Total bait
20. Wigglers in M
21. Half of wires in C
25. Thirty less than wires in C
26. Four times pounds of garbage placed in G



Solution is on page 60

LOGIC PROBLEM
CHALLENGER

15. ONE FOR THE RECORD BOOKS!

by Robert Nelson

Pearl Thomas is the statistician for the River City Juniors Baseball League. After the four teams in the league had completed their first round of six games (in which each team played the others once), Pearl noticed a number of unusual statistical facts. No two teams had the same win-loss record, no two winning scores were the same, no two losing scores were the same, no two winning teams had the same number of hits, and no two losing teams had the same number of hits. Further, no two teams either scored the same total number of runs in their three games or had the same total number scored against them, and no two teams had either the same total number of hits in their three games or had their opponents make the same total number of hits against them. From this information and the clues below, can you determine the number of runs and hits by each team in each game?

1. The six winning scores totaled 33 and the six losing scores totaled 22; no team scored 10 or more runs in one game.
2. The total number of hits made by winning teams was 55 and the six losers' totals were 34; in each game, each team had at least one more hit than run, but never more than five more.
3. The winning margin of the Lions vs. Panthers game (which the Lions won) was one less than that of the Tigers vs. Cougars game (which the Tigers won), but one more than that of the Cougars vs. Panthers game (which the Cougars won).
4. The team with the best win-loss record scored one fewer total runs in their three games than one other team and two fewer than another.
5. The Tigers had five more total hits than the Cougars' opponents and the Cougars had five fewer total hits than the Tigers' opponents.
6. In four of the games, the winners had three more hits than the losers.
7. In the games they won, both the Lions and the Cougars scored the same total number of runs as the total number of hits made by their opponents.
8. The team with the best win-loss record scored as many total number of runs more than its opponents as the team with the worst win-loss record scored less.
9. The Panthers' runs scored by and scored against totals were both multiples of five; the Lions' total number of hits and the Cougars' total number of runs were the only other multiples of five in all of the team hit or run totals and neither of those were the same as either the Panthers' totals or as one another's total.
10. 3 and 7 were the only two winning and losing scores that were the same, and 5 and 6 were the only two individual game hits by and hits against that were the same.

Solution is on page 65.

Use the space below for solving this problem.

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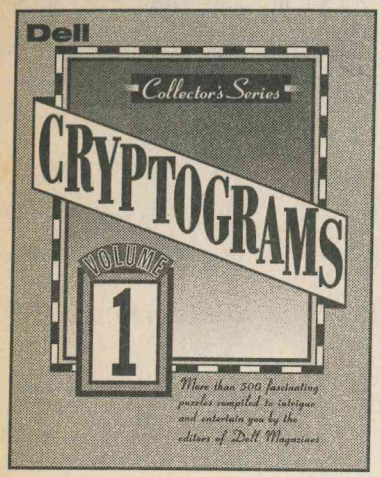

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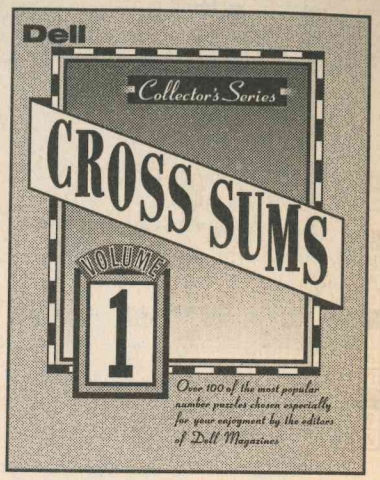
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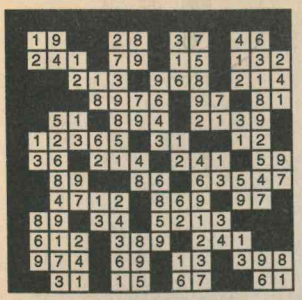

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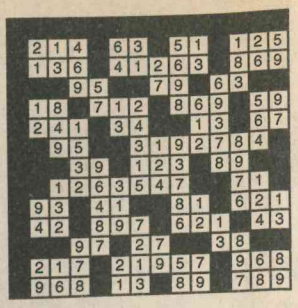

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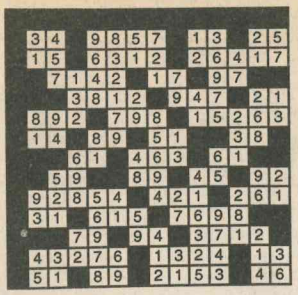

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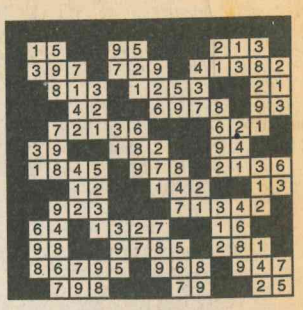

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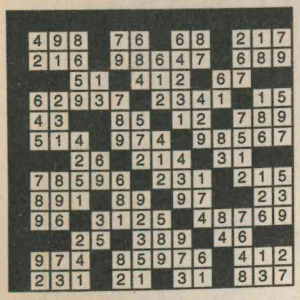

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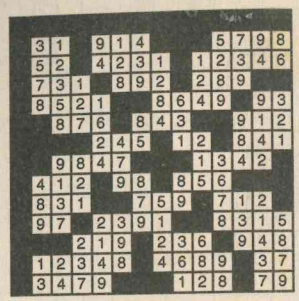

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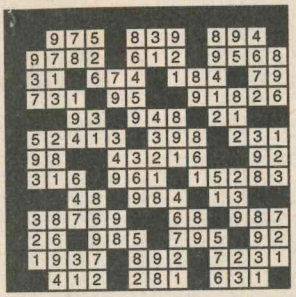

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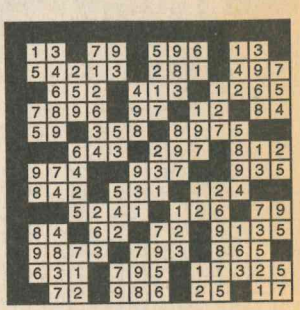

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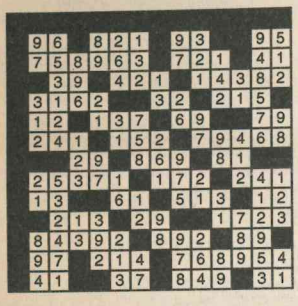

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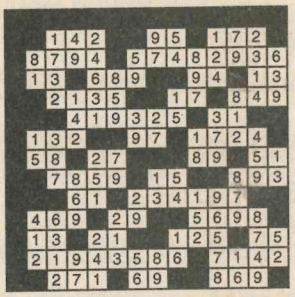

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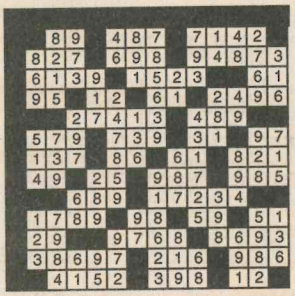

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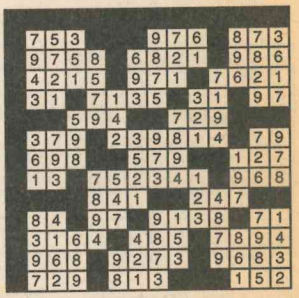

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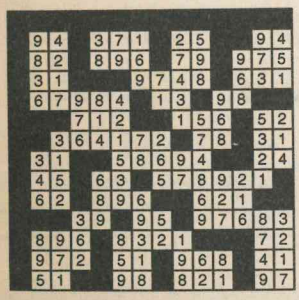

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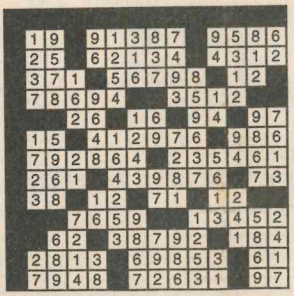

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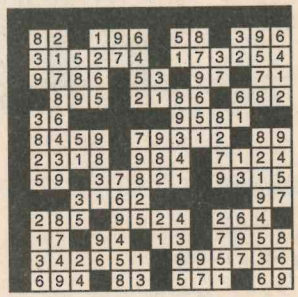

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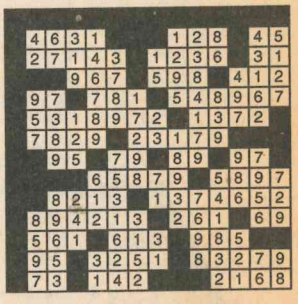

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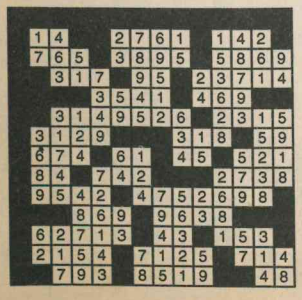

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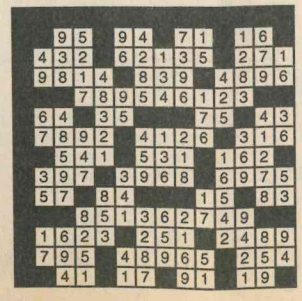

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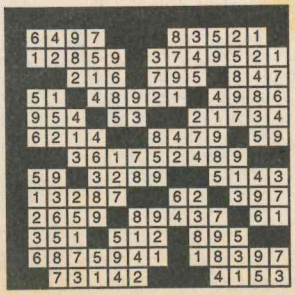

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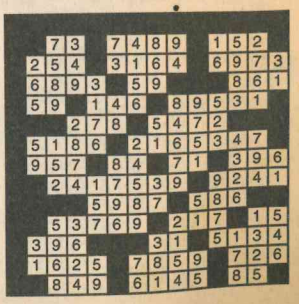


FIGURE LOGIC 1

	1	1	4		4	1	8
8	4	4				9	4	6
1	9	9	9		1	2	8	4
8		1	3	6	3	9		3
			1	4	5			
4		2	7	2	7	8		4
2	7	9	5		9	9	9	5
4	1	9				8	4	5
	4	5	1		1	8	4	

FIGURE LOGIC 2

	2	4	2		5	1	1
4	1		2	6	6	2	0
4		2	2	3		8	3
6	3		2	8	1		8	2
	5	1	2		1	0	3	
7	5		2	3	1		6	4
6		9		1	1	0		1
	8	4	4	9	1		1	5
3	3		5		1	1	3	

FIGURE LOGIC 3

	1	7	1		9	0	9	
4	5		8	1	0		2	7
0			2					2
5	4		5	6	7		6	0
	3	6	0		8	4	6	
1	2		4	2	3		6	3
4			0					4
4	2		3	7	8		7	2
	3	0	6		1	0	8	

FIGURE LOGIC 4

	3	0	9		1	9	3	
4	4		4	6	1		1	7
6			8					2
2	6		3	1	2		2	1
	8	1	6		1	0	3	
3	8		2	2	0		6	5
4			3					4
4	8		9	1	3		1	0
	9	1	9		7	0	6	

FIGURE LOGIC 5

	8	1	3		1	7	3	
4	6		3	8	7	7		8
7	3	9		4		1	3	9
		2	8		5	4	1	
5	2		2	7	8		3	2
	2	7	3		6	5		
1	2	7		4		4	2	3
5		3	8	5	7		2	7
	6	4	1		4	4	0	

FIGURE LOGIC 6

	2	1	0		1	2	3	
2	0	1			2	4	3	
2	9	1	2		2	6	1	0
5		1	0	1	2	5		0
		2	5	5				
6		1	5	0	1	5		4
9	9	0	0		5	1	1	5
3	0	2				1	3	3
	2	3	1		3	4	5	

FIGURE LOGIC 7

		2	9		5	2		
	5	8	0		8	1	2	
9	5	7				4	3	5
2	1	1	7		2	5	2	3
		2	9	0				
3	6	2	5		3	1	6	1
2	6	1				2	1	1
	7	7	7		1	4	5	
		5	5		8	7		

FIGURE LOGIC 8

7	2		4	3	7		2	3
	2	6	6		3	2	3	
3	6	1				5	5	1
7		3	2		4	3		9
			7	0	3			
2		4	1		3	1		8
8	3	6				5	3	2
	2	0	9		6	4	6	
9	5		1	1	4		1	1

FIGURE LOGIC 9

	1	1	1		2	1	1	
1	4	2				4	0	7
1	8	2	7		4	8	8	4
8		1	3	6	9	0		0
			9	6	2			
3		4	2	7	8	5		2
1	2	7	6		4	0	7	0
4	9	3				3	3	3
6	6	6		2	2	2		

FIGURE LOGIC 10

		2	2		8	1		
	4	0	8		5	6	1	
5	4	4				3	0	6
1	9	0	4		1	2	5	8
			8	1	6			
4	9	3	0		1	1	7	3
4	8	2				8	8	4
	6	6	3		9	5	2	
		4	8		6	3		

NUMBER PLACE 1

5	6	4	9	8	3	1	7	2
2	9	7	1	4	5	6	8	3
3	1	8	2	6	7	4	5	9
9	8	2	5	1	4	3	6	7
4	5	1	7	3	6	9	2	8
6	7	3	8	2	9	5	4	1
7	4	9	3	5	2	8	1	6
8	2	5	6	9	1	7	3	4
1	3	6	4	7	8	2	9	5

NUMBER PLACE 2

4	5	8	6	9	1	3	7	2
9	1	3	4	2	7	5	8	6
2	7	6	8	5	3	9	1	4
5	2	7	9	4	8	1	6	3
6	3	9	1	7	5	2	4	8
1	8	4	2	3	6	7	5	9
3	6	1	7	8	9	4	2	5
8	4	5	3	1	2	6	9	7
7	9	2	5	6	4	8	3	1

NUMBER PLACE 3

9	8	4	1	5	6	3	7	2
5	7	3	2	9	8	6	1	4
6	2	1	4	3	7	9	5	8
4	9	8	5	7	3	1	2	6
2	5	7	9	6	1	4	8	3
3	1	6	8	4	2	7	9	5
7	6	9	3	2	5	8	4	1
1	3	2	7	8	4	5	6	9
8	4	5	6	1	9	2	3	7

BINGO PLAYS 1

	B	I	N	G	O	
P	10	25	36	53	(61)	P
L	14	18	42	(49)	72	L
A	5	17	FREE	57	70	A
Y	9	(26)	41	48	65	Y
S	(3)	20	38	55	64	S
	B	I	N	G	O	

BINGO PLAYS 2

	B	I	N	G	O	
P	12	28	41	(48)	66	P
L	15	30	36	(51)	67	L
A	2	23	FREE	57	73	A
Y	9	27	42	(49)	74	Y
S	5	25	40	(54)	62	S
	B	I	N	G	O	

NUMBER PLACE 4

5	4	7	1	6	2	3	9	8
6	3	8	4	7	9	1	2	5
2	1	9	3	5	8	6	4	7
9	2	3	8	4	1	7	5	6
1	6	4	5	3	7	9	8	2
7	8	5	9	2	6	4	3	1
3	7	6	2	8	4	5	1	9
8	5	1	6	9	3	2	7	4
4	9	2	7	1	5	8	6	3

NUMBER PLACE 5

4	9	2	3	7	6	5	1	8
8	3	6	5	1	9	4	2	7
1	7	5	2	8	4	9	3	6
5	8	1	6	2	3	7	9	4
6	2	3	9	4	7	8	5	1
9	4	7	1	5	8	2	6	3
2	5	8	4	6	1	3	7	9
3	6	4	7	9	2	1	8	5
7	1	9	8	3	5	6	4	2

NUMBER PLACE 6

9	2	5	7	8	3	1	6	4
3	6	1	4	5	9	2	8	7
4	7	8	1	2	6	3	5	9
2	1	6	9	3	5	4	7	8
5	4	7	6	1	8	9	2	3
8	9	3	2	4	7	6	1	5
7	3	9	8	6	1	5	4	2
6	8	2	5	9	4	7	3	1
1	5	4	3	7	2	8	9	6

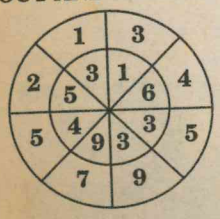
BINGO PLAYS 3

	B	I	N	G	O	
P	6	27	45	58	64	P
L	(4)	(25)	(40)	(56)	(69)	L
A	11	18	FREE	51	71	A
Y	2	20	39	57	73	Y
S	7	24	32	53	65	S
	B	I	N	G	O	

SQUARE LOGIC

15	23	18	19	20	16
28	29	7	12	26	9
3	32	31	36	5	4
34	2	1	6	35	33
10	11	30	25	8	27
21	14	24	13	17	22

OUT AND AROUND



SUM LOGIC

24	6	32	3	16
22	16	11	15	17
15	5	7	33	21
8	31	25	12	5
12	23	6	18	22

BLACK MAGIC

1.

				1		1
		1				
		2	3		3	
	2			2		0
		3			3	
2						
				1		1

2.

						2
			3			3
2				6		
		5				
					2	

CROSS NUMBERS

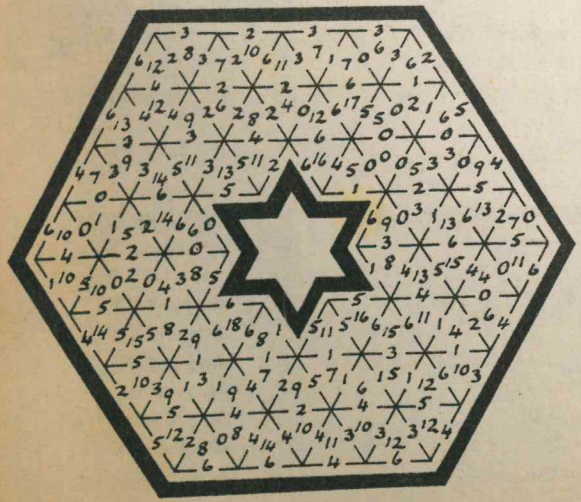
1.

1	+	3	X	5		20
X		+		X		
8	−	2	X	6		36
+		+		−		
9	+	7	÷	4		4
17		12		26		

2.

2	X	8	−	6		10
+		X		+		
4	+	1	X	3		15
X		X		X		
7	−	5	+	9		11
42		40		81		

TRIGONS



GO FIGURE!

	1	2	1	
7	6	5	4	
3	2	8	4	
5	8	1		

CROSSMATH

6	+	8	3	−	2	7		8	8	x	9	−	3	4
1	9	+	4	1	2	−		−	7	2	x	6	+	5
8	x	9	+	2	0	3		2	+	5	2	+	7	÷
−	7	0	8	÷	6				7	+	3	4	4	9
1	+	6		4	+	3	6	3		9	÷	3		
3	8	−	4		9	9	−	9	8		3	+	7	2
8	−	2	x	4		+	4	0	÷	5		6	x	1
÷	7	x	6	+	4	2		5	4	+	8	2	2	+
3	÷	3		3	x	3	2	÷		6	x	5	−	8
2	8	÷	7		3	0	+	5	8		1	+	5	0
		9	−	1		8	6	5	÷	5		4	−	1
8	4	+	4	x	8				8	+	4	0	4	÷
+	9	2	x	6	−	8		3	x	5	+	6	−	1
4	+	5	9	÷	7	x		−	2	0	7	÷	2	3
9	9	+	6	3	÷	3		2	8	x	1	8	÷	7

SUM SPOTS

15	8	14	10
19	5	22	1
11	13	7	16
2	21	4	20

GRIDDIGITS

1.

7	6	5	4	
9	8		3	4	5
8	7			5	6
5	4	3	2	1	
6	5	4	3	2	
			3	2	

2.

7			6	5	
8	9	5	7	6	
	7	6		3	2
	8	7		4	3
6	5	3	4	2	1
7	6	4	5		

ADDITION LOGIC

Since LULL=17, then L is 3, 4, or 5 and U is 8, 5, or 2, respectively. Since HAUL=11, then H, A, U, and L are 1, 2, 3, and 5, in some order. L isn't 3 since U cannot be 8, and L isn't 4 since if U were 5, not enough points would be left over for H and A. Therefore, L=5 and U=2 and H and A are 1 and 3, in some order. PATH=21 and A+H=4, so P+T=17; they are 8 and 9 in some order. Since TRIM=26, then R, I, and M are 4, 6, and 7, the only numbers left, in some order. 4+6+7=17, so T=9 and P=8. HURT=16 and T=9 and U=2, then H+R=5. Therefore, H=1, R=4, and A=3. PUMP=24 and P+P+U=18, so M=6 and I=7. In summary, H=1, U=2, A=3, R=4, L=5, M=6, I=7, P=8, and T=9.

MYSTERIOUS FOOTPRINTS

The footprints are, in order, 7, 10, 11, 8, 8, and 3 = 47.

CALCULATE A WORD

1. across; 2. devote; 3. garage; 4. truant; 5. wintry; 6. recall; 7. lotion; 8. oyster; 9. vision; 10. emblem. *(Other answers are possible.)*

SENTENCE ARITHMETIC

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	H	G	A	V	P	F	I	E	O	B
B.	C	F	T	U	A	E	R	O	N	D
C.	M	H	Y	L	W	T	I	E	S	N

Often only by removing a negative do we become aware of the powerful effect it has had.

NUMBERAMA

A. 33 (+18 –19 +18 –20 +18 –21 +18 –22)
B. 6 (÷3 +14 ÷2 –6 ÷3 +14 ÷2 –6)
C. 48 (– 47 x2 x2 x4 – 47 x2 x2 x4)
D. 13 (x5 –17 ÷2 ÷3 x6 –18 ÷3 ÷4)
E. 3 (÷6 x2 +15 ÷7 x3 +15 ÷8 x4 +15)
F. 21 (+37 ÷2 +38 ÷3 +39 ÷4 +40 ÷5)
G. 5 (x4 –10 ÷2 – 4 x4 –10 ÷2 – 4)
H. 20 (–12 ÷4 +31 –12 ÷5 +32 –12 ÷6 +33)
I. 2 (x2 – 3 x6 – 4 x3 – 4 x7 –5)
J. 8 (–14 ÷2 x4 –16 ÷2 x6 –18 ÷2 x8)
K. 7 (÷7 x2 x2 –1 ÷7 x2 x2 –1)

ANIMAL ADDITION

G = 12; M = 7; O = 8.

CRYPTIC MATH

By clue 1, S is an even digit. By clue 5, P is 1, 2, or 3. If P is an odd digit, then by clue 3, the top row are all odd. If P were 1, then by clue 3, Q would be 3 and R would be 5, but this contradicts clue 2, so P is not 1. If P were 3, then by clue 3, Q would be 5 and R would be 7, but this contradicts clue 5. Therefore, P is 2 and Q and T are even digits (clue 5). By clue 4 then, the column of odd digits is the far right column, and by clue 3, the row of odd digits is the bottom row. Since R is two less than a perfect square (clue 2), then R is 7. By clue 3, V is 1, W is 3, and X is 5. By clue 4, U is 9. By clue 1, S is 8. Finally, by clue 5, Q is 4 and T is 6. In summary: V=1, P=2, W=3, Q=4, X=5, T=6, R=7, S=8, U=9.

TIMES TEASER

A. 1. 1 x 4 = 4 x 2 = 8 x 3 = 24
2. 2 x 3 = 6 x 1 = 6 x 5 = 30
3. 3 x 1 = 3 x 4 = 12 x 4 = 48
4. 4 x 5 = 20 x 3 = 60 x 1 = 60
5. 5 x 2 = 10 x 5 = 50 x 2 = 100

B. 1. 1 x 5 = 5 x 2 = 10 x 2 = 20
2. 2 x 4 = 8 x 1 = 8 x 4 = 32
3. 3 x 3 = 9 x 5 = 45 x 1 = 45
4. 4 x 1 = 4 x 3 = 12 x 5 = 60
5. 5 x 2 = 10 x 4 = 40 x 3 = 120

TWO-PART MATH

A.
```
  4 3 2 3
    x 6 5
  2 1 6 1 5
2 5 9 3 8
2 8 0 9 9 5
```

B.
```
  6 0 5
+ 1 6 3
  7 6 8
```


DELL PUZZLE MAGAZINES — PREMIER PUZZLING AT ITS BEST!

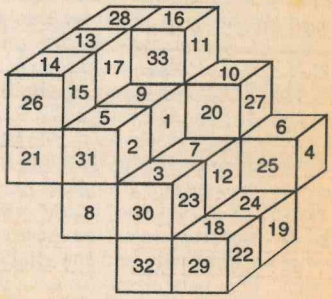
NUMBER FIT-IN

3	6	5	5	■	6	8	7	6	3	■	1	8	5	3
2	6	5	7	■	4	6	1	1	1	■	2	2	2	1
8	4	4	6	■	8	1	2	1	2	■	2	1	5	4
2	1	6	5	■	2	5	5	5	6	4	4	5	8	8
■	■	■	8	8	8	■	■	3	5	5	6	■	■	■
7	3	5	3	8	3	8	5	■	8	2	6	1	4	5
8	2	7	■	1	7	8	5	4	■	5	5	1	5	4
6	1	6	8	■	4	6	2	1	2	■	2	2	5	3
6	8	1	8	4	■	2	7	1	5	8	■	7	7	3
1	3	4	3	2	7	■	4	2	1	6	4	7	3	5
■	■	■	1	2	1	8	■	■	8	4	1	■	■	■
4	4	7	4	7	1	3	3	3	6	■	8	3	1	8
7	4	2	2	■	7	5	2	1	5	■	5	7	6	5
7	5	5	6	■	1	7	5	5	7	■	7	6	4	2
1	1	3	3	■	7	1	5	3	2	■	2	5	8	8

NUMBER FILL-IN

8	11	14	17	20	23	26		24	31	38	45	52	59	66
10			19			28		30		42		63		79
12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36		46		74		92
14		23		32		32		42	46	50		85	95	105
16		28		40				48		54		96		118
18		33		48		30	42	54		58		107		131
20	29	38	47	56		50		60		62	90	118		
	37			64		70					103			159
36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108		100	116	132	148	164
45		61				110					129			169
54		68		82	106	130	154	178			142			174
63	69	75	81	87				179		147	155	163	171	179
72		82		92		48		180			168			184
81		89		97		78		181			181			189
90	93	96	99	102	105	108		182	186	190	194			194

ON THE SURFACE



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LOGIC PROBLEM 1

The plaid pajamas were made on Wednesday or Thursday (clue 1), so they were not Barcelona's (clue 2). Neither were Barcelona's pajamas either polka dot (also clue 2) or zigzag (clue 5); they were striped. The plaid pajamas weren't made for either Abyssinia (clue 1) or Delilah (clue 4); they were made for Carmelita. The pajamas made on Monday were neither Abyssinia's nor Carmelita's plaid pair (clue 1), nor were they Delilah's (clue 4); the pajamas made on Monday were for Barcelona. By clue 2, the polka-dot pair was made Tuesday and the pair for the white cat Wednesday. By clue 3, Barcelona is the orange cat. By clue 1, the gray cat's pajamas were made Tuesday, Abyssinia's Wednesday, and Carmelita's plaid pair Thursday. By clue 3, the zigzag pair was made Wednesday while by elimination, the pair for the black cat was made Thursday. Also by elimination, Delilah's pajamas were made Tuesday. In summary:

Abyssinia, white, zigzag, Wednesday
Barcelona, orange, striped, Monday
Carmelita, black, plaid, Thursday
Delilah, gray, polka dot, Tuesday

LOGIC PROBLEM 2

Brianne's sprinkler wasn't in the flower bed (clue 1), garden (clue 4), or on the front lawn (clue 6); it was on the back lawn. The whale wasn't used on the back lawn or flower bed (clue 1) or garden (clue 4); it was used on the front lawn. By clue 1, the Evergreen sprinkler was in the garden. The bunny was neither on the back lawn nor in the flower bed (clue 3); the bunny was in the garden. The frog wasn't on the back lawn (clue 5); it was in the flower bed and the turtle was on the back lawn. The turtle was on neither Rhapsody (clue 2) nor Acorn (clue 5); the turtle was on Brookside. The frog wasn't on Acorn (clue 5); it was on Rhapsody and the whale was on Acorn. The person on Rhapsody was neither Walt (clue 2) nor Tammy (clue 6); Jeffrey was on Rhapsody. Tammy's sprinkler wasn't on the front lawn (clue 6); it was in the garden and Walt's sprinkler was on the front lawn. In summary:

Brianne, Brookside, turtle, back lawn
Jeffrey, Rhapsody, frog, flower bed
Tammy, Evergreen, bunny, garden
Walt, Acorn, whale, front lawn

LOGIC PROBLEM 3

Evelyn was the mother of twins, at least one of which is a boy (clue 3). Evelyn was not the one who craved cookies (clue 4), so she was the third mother mentioned in clue 1. The other set of twins with at least one boy then belonged to the mother who craved olives (clue 3); she was Karen (clue 1). Also by clue 1, the single boy belonged to the mother who craved cookies. The one who craved ice cream was the mother of the single girl (clue 5), and was Grace (clue 2). The mother of the twin girls did not crave tacos (clue 6); Evelyn did. By elimination, the mother of the twin girls craved licorice. Evelyn was not the mother of the boy/girl twins (clue 6); Karen was, while Evelyn had the twin boys. Irene did not crave licorice (clue 2); Mona did, and Irene craved the cookies. In summary:

Evelyn, tacos, boy/boy
Grace, ice cream, girl
Irene, cookies, boy
Karen, olives, boy/girl
Mona, licorice, girl/girl

LOGIC PROBLEM 4

The somersaulter was not the velociraptor (clue 2), nor was it the apatosaurus or stegosaurus (clue 6). Since the dinosaur in C is mentioned twice in clue 2, and the somersaulter was not in C (clue 6), then the somersaulter was not the t. rex, which is not part of the somersaulter's diagonal (clue 2). Therefore, the somersaulter was the triceratops. The one that had a tantrum was not the apatosaurus (clue 1), nor was it the t. rex or velociraptor (clue 4); it was the stegosaurus. The triceratops was not from Natural Marvels or Teach Wise (clue 2), nor was it from BK Toys (clue 6) or Triassic Park (clue 7); it was from Dinos R Us. The triceratops was not in B or E (clue 3), nor was it in A (clue 5); it was in D. The stegosaurus was not in A or B (clue 1), nor was it in C (clue 6); it was in E. The t. rex, the jumper, and the one from Natural Marvels were in A, C, and E, in some order (clue 2). Therefore, the one from Natural Marvels was in E. The apatosaurus was not from BK Toys (clue 6) or Triassic Park (clue 7); it was from Teach Wise. The apatosaurus was not in A (clue 2) or C (clue 6); it was in B. By clue 2, the velociraptor was in C, and the t. rex was in A. Also by clue 2, the jumper was in C. The laugher was not the apatosaurus (clue 4); it was the t. rex, and the apatosaurus danced. The BK Toys purchase was not in C (clue 6); it was in A, and the one from Triassic Park was in C. In summary:

Apatosaurus, dance, Teach Wise, B
Stegosaurus, tantrum, Natural Marvels, E
T. rex, laugh, BK Toys, A
Triceratops, somersault, Dinos R Us, D
Velociraptor, jump, Triassic Park, C

LOGIC PROBLEM 5

Doug spent either $2 or $3 (clue 5). If he had spent $2, then his last name would be Edinger (clue 7). By clue 5, then, Mrs. Edinger's goods would have cost $1 and by clue 4, would have been bought by Ramirez, but this contradicts clue 1. Therefore, Doug spent $3, and bought the popovers (clue 3). By clue 5, Doug's mother's goods sold for $1.50, and were bought by Jay (clue 7). Doug is not Perlinski (clue 1), O'Hara (clue 2), Donovan (clue 4), or Edinger (clue 7); Doug is Ramirez. Doug Ramirez bought Mrs. Edinger's popovers (clue 4). Doug's mother, Mrs. Ramirez, baked brownies (clue 6). Jay is not Perlinski (clue 1), O'Hara (clue 2), or Edinger (clue 7); he is Donovan. Perlinski spent $1 (clue 1) and Edinger spent $2 (clue 7), so O'Hara spent $2.50, and it was on the cupcakes (clue 2). The cupcakes were baked by Mrs. Perlinski (clue 1). O'Hara is not Megan (clue 2) or Angie (clue 4); she is Kay. Mrs. O'Hara's goods did not cost $1 (clue 8), they cost $2, and Mrs. Donovan's goods cost $1. By clue 8, Mrs. O'Hara did not bake the cookies, so she baked the fruit squares and Mrs. Donovan baked the cookies. Finally by clue 2, Megan bought Mrs. O'Hara's fruit squares and is Edinger, and by clue 4, Angie bought Mrs. Donovan's oatmeal cookies and is Perlinski. In summary:

Angie Perlinski, $1, cookies baked by Mrs. Donovan
Doug Ramirez, $3, popovers, baked by Mrs. Edinger
Jay Donovan, $1.50, brownies, baked by Mrs. Ramirez
Kay O'Hara, $2.50, cupcakes, baked by Mrs. Perlinski
Megan Edinger, $2, fruit squares, baked by Mrs. O'Hara

LOGIC PROBLEM 6

#23 wore a red helmet (clue 5). #23 was not the 1st-place finisher or Greer (clue 3). By clue 1, #23 rode the Watstuya. The 5th-place finisher was not #23 or Greer (clue 3), or #11 (clue 4); the white-helmeted rider finished 5th (clue 1). By clue 2, Mason did not ride the Watstuya, nor did he finish 1st or 5th; he was #11 (clue 1). Mason finished immediately behind the Sosumi and was followed by Lyman (clue 4). Greer did not finish 1st (clue 1); he finished 2nd or 3rd (clue 3), so the Sosumi rider did not finish 1st either. #23 was either 3rd or 4th (clue 3), so was either Mason or Lyman (clue 4). Since Mason was #11, Lyman was #23. The order, then, was the 1st-place finisher, Greer, Mason, Lyman, and the rider of the Kuchiku (clue 3). Greer rode the Sosumi (clue 4). Price had the green helmet (clue 6); he finished 1st while Carson wore the white helmet and finished 5th. By clue 7, Greer was #7 and Price rode the Izatso. By elimination, Mason rode the Okidoki. Price was not #8 (clue 6); he was #16, while Carson was #8. Mason did not wear blue (clue 8); he wore yellow, while Greer wore blue. In summary, in finishing order:

1: Price, Izatso, #16, green
2: Greer, Sosumi, #7, blue
3: Mason, Okidoki, #11, yellow
4: Lyman, Watstuya, #23, red
5: Carson, Kuchiku, #8, white

LOGIC PROBLEM 7

Since the lighthouses calendar is directly above the calendar with the Sunshine motto (clue 5) and the '93 calendar is directly above the one with the Prosperity motto (clue 6), then lighthouses is not '93. Lighthouses is not from '88 or '90 (clue 7). The motto on lighthouses is not Sunshine (clue 5), Prosperity (clue 6), or Lifetime (clue 7); the lighthouses motto is either Health or Peaceful. Since the '92 motto is neither Peaceful (clue 1) nor Health (clue 4), lighthouses is not from '92; lighthouses is from '97. The '97 calendar is not in space 1 or 3 (clue 2) or 4 or 5 (clue 5); it is in space 2. The Sunshine motto calendar is in 5 (clue 5). Calendar 5 does not feature cats (clue 2), birds (clue 3), or zebras (clue 4); it features motorcycles. The '93 calendar is in 1 and Prosperity is in 3 (clue 6). Motorcycles is not from '92 (clue 1), '88 (clue 3), or '93 (clue 6); motorcycles is from '90. The birds calendar is from '88 (clue 3). The Lifetime motto calendar is not from '88 (clue 3) or '93 or '97 (clue 7); Lifetime is from '92. The zebras calendar is from '93 (clue 7). By elimination, the cats calendar is from '92. Also by elimination, cats is in 4 and birds is in 3. The Health motto calendar is in 2 (clue 4), and by elimination, the Peaceful motto calendar is in 1. In summary:

1: zebras, Peaceful, '93
2: lighthouses, Health, '97
3: birds, Prosperity, '88
4: cats, Lifetime, '92
5: motorcycles, Sunshine, '90

LOGIC PROBLEM 8

Ms. Black did not bid on either the chair or the desk (clue 1); by clue 5, then, she bid on the afghan, tea set, candlesticks, and lamp. By clue 2, Molly is the second woman and Ms. Karp the third; Molly is Ms. Simpson. Also by clue 2, Ms. Karp bought the tea set, so she also bid on it. Ms. Black bid on both the candlesticks and the lamp, so she is Dora (clue 4); by elimination, Ms. Karp is Alice. One woman bought both the lamp and the chair (clue 3); Dora did not bid on both, while Alice bought the tea set, so by clue 5, Molly bought both the lamp and chair, and bid on both. Molly did not bid on the tea set (clue 2) or candlesticks (clue 4), so she bid on the afghan and desk. Of the four items Dora bid on, she did not buy either the tea set or the lamp; she bought the afghan and candlesticks (clue 5). She did not outbid Molly for the candlesticks, so she outbid Alice for them (clue 5). Dora did not bid on the chair, so Molly outbid Alice for that (clue 5). Alice's second purchase was, by elimination, the desk, which was also her fourth item bid on. In summary:

Dora Black, bid on afghan, candlesticks, lamp, tea set; purchased afghan and candlesticks
Molly Simpson, bid on afghan, chair, desk, lamp; purchased chair and lamp
Alice Karp, bid on candlesticks, chair, desk, tea set; purchased desk, tea set

LOGIC PROBLEM 9

Surnames of the children are specified, so Bush is a grandparent who worked with Chloe (clue 7), who is a child. Glenn, Olivia, and Kathleen, then, are grandparents. The grandmother who worked with Felicia is not Olivia (clue 8) or Amelia (clue 1); she is Kathleen. Ms. Morrison worked with a boy, and is not Amelia (clue 1) or Kathleen; she is Olivia. Kathleen is not Ms. Newman (clue 11), so Amelia is Newman. Chloe's partner was not Amelia or Olivia (clue 1) or Glenn (clue 7); Chloe's partner was Sherman Bush. Since Chloe worked with a man, Felicia is the Downey girl (clue 2). Chloe is not Parker (clue 3), Lombardi (clue 4), or Hampton (clue 9); she is Williams. Amelia did not work with Parker (clue 3) or Hampton (clue 13); she worked with Lombardi. Lombardi is not Tommy (clue 3) or Jimmy (clue 12); he is Randy. Tommy is not Parker (clue 3); Tommy is Hampton and Jimmy is Parker. Tommy did not work with Olivia (clue 14), so Tommy worked with Glenn and Olivia worked with Jimmy. Young did not work with Downey (clue 6), so Kathleen is Vargas and Glenn is Young. Felicia did not choose butterflies or the house (clue 5), ducks (clue 11), or kites (clue 10); she chose flowers. The Lombardi-Newman duo did not choose butterflies or ducks (clue 11) or the house (clue 12); they chose boys flying kites. Tommy Hampton did not choose ducks or butterflies (clue 13); he chose the house. Chloe did not choose butterflies (clue 9); she chose ducks, and Jimmy chose butterflies. In summary, with grandparents first:

Sherman Bush & Chloe Williams, ducks
Olivia Morrison & Jimmy Parker, butterflies
Amelia Newman & Randy Lombardi, boys flying kites
Kathleen Vargas & Felicia Downey, flowers
Glenn Young & Tommy Hampton, house

LOGIC PROBLEM 10

By clue 6, one garden has crocuses and baby's breath, while another house of another garden is white. The bronze mums are not at the white house (clue 4), nor are they with the crocuses and baby's breath (clue 6); the bronze mums are in a third garden. Phlox are not in the garden with bronze mums (clue 7), or the one at the white house (clue 9); they are in a fourth garden. Tulips are not grown with bronze mums (clue 2), in the white house or with phlox (clue 9); they are in the fifth garden. The red mums are not with crocuses and baby's breath (clue 6), phlox or tulips (clue 9); they are at the white house. The daffodils are not with the bronze mums (clue 2) or at the white house (clue 10); they are with the phlox. That house does not have the yellow mums (clue 8) or white mums (clue 10); they have the purple. The hyacinths are not with the daisies (clue 1) or pinks (clue 7); they are with day lilies. The tulips are with either the yellow or white mums, so they are not paired with daisies (clue 6); they are paired with pinks. By elimination, the bluebells are with daisies. The tulips and pinks are not with yellow mums (clue 8); they are with white, while the crocuses and baby's breath are with yellow mums. The green house does not have crocuses (clue 3), daffodils or pinks (clue 8); the bronze mums are at the green house. That house does not have hyacinths (clue 3); it has bluebells and daisies, while the white house has hyacinths and day lilies. The gray house does not have yellow mums (clue 4) or phlox (clue 9); it has tulips and pinks with white mums. The Gardeners do not have bronze mums or the gray house (clue 4), phlox or hyacinths (clue 7); they have crocuses and baby's breath with yellow mums. They do not live in the blue house (clue 7); they live in the tan house, while the blue house has the daffodils and phlox. The Lands do not have the green house (clue 1), blue or gray (clue 8); they have the white. By clue 10, the Streets have the green house. The gray house is not the Bushes' (clue 5); it belongs to the Roses, while the Bushes own the blue house. In summary:

Gardener, tan, crocuses, baby's breath, yellow
Land, white, hyacinths, day lilies, red
Street, green, bluebells, daisies, bronze
Bush, blue, daffodils, phlox, purple
Rose, gray, tulips, pinks, white

LOGIC PROBLEM 11

The last house on the tour was not yellow (clue 2), pink (clue 7), blue (clue 9), or white (clue 11); it was green. By clue 1, the fourth house seen was Ingram's favorite and the third was Jasmine House. Matthew is not Wycoff (clue 4), Ms. King (clue 5), or Penrod (clue 8). Since Matthew's favorite came after Rose Trellis Inn (clue 10), Matthew is not Ingram (clue 1); Matthew is Longstreet. Penrod is not Dorothy (clue 2) or Amanda (clue 8). Since Penrod's favorite came after the yellow house (clue 2), Penrod is not Ruth (clue 9); Penrod is Eric. The first house on the tour was not chosen by Dorothy or Eric Penrod (clue 2), Ruth (clue 9), or Matthew (clue 10); the first house was chosen by Amanda. The green house was not chosen by Penrod (clue 2) or King (clue 5); it was chosen by Matthew Longstreet or Wycoff, neither of whom chose the Blue Heron Inn (clue 4). The green house also is not the Country Cottage (clue 3) or Rose Trellis Inn (clue 10); it is Honeysuckle Inn. By clue 2, Penrod's favorite is second or third. If Penrod's favorite were second, then Dorothy's would be third (clue 2). Ruth, then, would be Ingram and Matthew's favorite would be fifth. But since Rose Trellis Inn was seen just before Matthew's favorite (clue 10), and Ruth's favorite was not Rose Trellis Inn (clue 6), then Ruth was not just before Matthew. Therefore, Penrod's favorite was not second; it was third. By clue 2, the yellow house was second and Dorothy is Ingram. Since the blue house was seen just before Ruth's favorite (clue 9), it is not Jasmine House (clue 1), Country Cottage (clue 3), or Rose Trellis Inn (clue 10); the blue house is the Blue Heron Inn. The yellow house is not Jasmine House (clue 2) or Rose Trellis Inn (clue 10); it is the Country Cottage. Rose Trellis Inn is not white (clue 6); it is pink and Jasmine House is white. The pink house was not seen just before Honeysuckle Inn (clue 7), so it was not fourth on the tour; it was first. By elimination, the Blue Heron Inn was fourth and, by clue 9, Ruth's favorite was fifth. Matthew's favorite was second (clue 10). Since Ruth chose the green house, she is not Ms. King (clue 5); Ruth is Wycoff and Amanda is King. In summary:

Amanda King, Rose Trellis Inn, pink, 1
Dorothy Ingram, Blue Heron Inn, blue, 4
Eric Penrod, Jasmine House, white, 3
Matthew Longstreet, Country Cottage, yellow, 2
Ruth Wycoff, Honeysuckle Inn, green, 5

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LOGIC PROBLEM 12

The Connors' delivery was just before the one with peppers and pepperoni, which was just before the one to Columbine Court (clue 3). The Connors' delivery was not first (clue 7). The peppers and pepperoni pizza, then, was delivered either third or fourth. By clue 6, then, the first pizza delivered included pepperoni, the second had sausage, the third was to the Connors and had sausage, the fourth was pepperoni and peppers, and the fifth was to Columbine Court. The fifth pizza did not have mushrooms (clue 1); since both sausage and both pepperoni have been accounted for, the fifth pizza had onions and peppers. Both mushroom pizzas were not delivered before both onion pizzas (clue 1); the third pizza had mushrooms with sausage. Since all five pizzas were different, the second did not have mushrooms; it had onions, while the first pizza had mushrooms. Between the two families, the Kellys and the family on Dahlia had mushrooms, peppers, pepperoni, and sausage (clue 4). The only combination with peppers without onions was the fourth delivery, so that family was either the Kellys or the one on Dahlia. The other of this pair of families, then, got mushrooms and sausage; that family is the Connors, so the Connors live on Dahlia, and the Kellys' pizza was delivered fourth. One of the Barbers' toppings was either sausage or mushrooms (clue 2); the fifth family got neither, so they are not the Barbers. The fifth family is not the Jenkinses (clue 5), so they are the Flaggs. The Flaggs on Columbine got onions and peppers, so the Barbers got neither of those toppings (clue 2); they are not, then, the second family, so they are the first, while the Jenkinses got the second delivery. The Barbers have mushrooms in common with the Connors, so they have pepperoni in common with the family on Wisteria (clue 2); the Kellys live on Wisteria. The Jenkinses do not live on Aster (clue 5); they live on Rose, while the Barbers live on Aster. In summary:

1: Barbers, Aster, pepperoni and mushrooms
2: Jenkinses, Rose, sausage and onions
3: Connors, Dahlia, sausage and mushrooms
4: Kellys, Wisteria, pepperoni and peppers
5: Flaggs, Columbine, onions and peppers

LOGIC PROBLEM 13

By clue 1, the Oak Ave. job was completed the day before the addition, which was completed the day before the house was checked. By clue 13, then, Zack wired the addition. Mr. Gaines did not rewire the garage, and finished after Sal (clue 4). By clue 11, then, at least two men finished after Sal, who finished after the den was done. Sal, then, did not work either Friday or Saturday. Josh did not work Friday (clue 2) or Saturday (clue 12). The house was not checked Saturday (clue 5), so Zack did not do the addition Friday or Saturday. Phil did not work Friday or Saturday (clue 7). By elimination, Mack and Biff did their chores, in some order, on Friday and Saturday. Neither, then, wired the den (clue 11), nor did Josh (clue 2); Phil wired the den. Monday's chore was not done by Zack (clue 1) or Sal (clue 11); either Phil or Josh did that. Monday's chore was not on Pine (clue 5), Maple or Elm (clue 8). By clue 2, neither Phil nor Josh live on Birch or Cedar, so Monday's chore was done on Oak. By clue 1, then, Zack wired the addition on Tuesday and the house was checked Wednesday. Zack's Tuesday chore was not on Birch (clue 1), Pine (clue 5), Elm (clue 8), or Cedar (clue 10); it was on Maple. By clue 7, Phil did his den on Monday. The man on Cedar is not Josh (clue 2), Sal or Biff (clue 9); he is Mack. Neither Mack nor Biff, then, replaced the fuse box (clue 9), so that job was not done Friday or Saturday; it was done Thursday. The dryer and the garage were then done, in some order, on Friday and Saturday. Mack did not fix the dryer (clue 3); he did the garage, while Biff did the dryer. Mack did not fix his Cedar Drive garage on Friday (clue 2); he fixed it on Saturday, while Biff fixed the dryer on Friday. Wednesday's chore was not done on Pine (clue 5) or Elm (clue 8); it was on Birch. By clue 14, the Pine Circle chore was not done Thursday; it was done Friday, while Thursday's chore was done on Elm. By clue 14, Hacker changed the fuse box. Josh does not live on Birch (clue 2); he lives on Elm, while Sal lives on Birch. By clue 4, Gaines is Biff. By clue 8, Sal is Webster. Mack is neither Hurley nor Brock (clue 6); he is Downey. Phil is not Hurley (clue 6); he is Brock, while Zack is Hurley. In summary:

M: Phil Brock, Oak, den
T: Zack Hurley, Maple, room
W: Sal Webster, Birch, house
Th: Josh Hacker, Elm, fuse box
F: Biff Gaines, Pine, dryer
S: Mack Downey, Cedar, garage

LOGIC PROBLEM 14

Red's son was born last (clue 8), in either November or December (clue 5). By clue 4, then, the boy who placed second was born in either January or February, Andy was born in either May or June, and Jed's son was born in either October or November. The boy from Brisbane was born in either August or September (clue 10). A sixth boy was born is April (clue 1). The boy who placed second is from Adelaide (clue 8). By clue 5, then, the one born in November (either Jed's or Red's son) was third, the one from Melbourne was fourth, the Oldham boy was fifth, and Curly was sixth. The boy from Brisbane born in either August or September was not, then, third or fourth, nor was he fifth or sixth (clue 2); he was first. The one who placed fifth, then, was born in July, August, September, or October (clue 7); the only possibility is that Jed's son placed fifth and was born in October and the boy from Brisbane was born in September; Jed is Mr. Oldham. Red's son, then, was the boy born in November and placed third, while Andy was born in May and the boy who placed second was born in January. By elimination, Curly, who placed sixth, was born in April, while Andy is the boy from Melbourne who placed fourth. Curly is not from Perth (clue 1) or Canberra (clue 3); he is from Wollongong. By clue 3, Jed is from Canberra, while Harvey is Red's son, and they are from Perth. By clue 1, Manny is Jed Oldham's son. By clue 6, Ted placed second, while Curly is the Graham boy. By clue 1, then, Fred is Andy's father, while Ted is Mr. Durham. Ned did not finish first (clue 2); he finished sixth, while Ed finished first. By clue 9, Kenny Wixham is Ed's son. By elimination, Larry is Ted's son. Fred isn't Bonham (clue 1); he is Pelham, while Red is Bonham. In summary:

1st: Kenny & Ed Wixham, Brisbane, September
2nd: Larry & Ted Durham, Adelaide, January
3rd: Harvey & Red Bonham, Perth, November
4th: Andy & Fred Pelham, Melbourne, May
5th: Manny & Jed Oldham, Canberra, October
6th: Curly & Ned Graham, Wollongong, April

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LOGIC PROBLEM 15

Since none of the four teams had the same W/L ratio, the W/L ratios were 3/0, 2/1, 1/2, and 0/3. By clue 3, three of the games were the Lions vs. Panthers, won by the Lions, Tigers vs. Cougars, won by the Tigers, and the Cougars vs. Panthers, won by the Cougars. The team that lost all three of their games, then, was the Panthers, so the Panthers vs. Tigers game was won by the Tigers. By clue 4, three of the teams had sequential total numbers of runs scored, with the 3/0 team scoring the lowest number in the sequence. By clue 9, both the Panthers' and the Cougars' total number of runs scored were multiples of five. Since no two multiples of five are in any three-number sequence, either the Panthers or the Cougars were in the sequence, while the other was not. Since the scores in the games were all different, the most any one team scored was 7 + 8 + 9 = 24 (clue 1). The only possibilities, then, for the score of the team not in the sequence are 5, 10, 15, and 20. The total runs scored in all games was 55 (clue 1), so the only possibility that includes a three-number sequence with a multiple of five is 10, 14, 15, 16. Since the Panthers lost all three games, the total runs scored against them were more than they scored. The total runs scored against the Panthers were also a multiple of five (clue 9). Since the Panthers' opponents' total was 24 or less, the Panthers scored 10 or 15 points and their opponents scored 15 or 20 points for a difference of either five or ten points. By clue 4, the 3/0 team scored 14 total points. There were 11 more points scored by winning teams than by losing (clue 1). Since each game was won by at least one point, the winning/losing margins mentioned in clue 3 were less than 2 +3 +4; the margins in clue 3 are 1 +2 +3: the Cougars beat the Panthers by one point, the Lions beat the Panthers by two points, and the Tigers beat the Cougars by three points. Two of the three Panther opponents then beat the Panthers by a total of three points; with the 11-point total difference, the third team did not beat the Panthers by seven points, so the Panthers' opponents beat the Panthers by a total of five points, and the 3/0 team beat their opponents by a total of five points (clue 8); the Panthers' total score was 15 (clue 9). The Tigers beat the Panthers, then, by two points and, in the two remaining games, the winners won by one and two points, in some order. The 3/0 team's winning margin was 5 points; the Tigers beat the Cougars by three and the Panthers by two, so they did not beat the Lions (or they would be the 3/0 team with more than a 5-point win margin). The Lions, then, won all three games, while the Tigers won two and the Cougars one. The Cougars and Tigers, then, both lost their games to the Lions. By clue 9, the Cougars' total score was the remaining one divisible by five, 10 points. By elimination, the Tigers total score was 16. The Lions beat the Tigers by one or two points. If the Lions had beaten the Tigers by two points, the Tigers' opponents would have scored a total of three points less for 13 points, while the Cougars' opponents would have scored three points more for a total of 13 points. Since all opponents' totals are different, the Lions beat the Tigers by one point and the Cougars by two, while the Tigers' opponents' total was 12 points and the Cougars' opponents' total was 14. There were twelve different scores in the games, and only the numbers 3 and 7 were both winning and losing scores (clue 10); the twelve scores were, then, 0, 1, 2, 3(w), 3(l), 4, 5, 6, 7(w), 7(l), 8, and 9 (clue 1). 0 was a losing score and 9 was a winning score. 22 losing points were scored with those scores including 0, 3, and 7; 12 points remain for three games. Of the remaining digits, then, the scores were either 1, 5, and 6 or 2, 4, and 6; in either case, 6 was a losing score. 33 winning points were scored, with those scores including 3, 7, and 9; 14 points remain for three games. Of the remaining digits, the scores were either 1, 5, and 8 or 2, 4, and 8; in either case, 8 was a winning score. Either 1 and 5 are winning scores and 2 and 4 are losing, or 1 and 5 are losing scores and 2 and 4 are winning. The Lions' winning total of 14 points was 7, 4, and 3; 8, 4, and 2; or 8, 5, and 1. If they were 7, 4, and 3, since they won by +2, +2, and +1, the score beaten by their 3 would have been the 1, the score beaten by their 4 would have been the 3, and the score beaten by their 7 would have been the 5. By the same reasoning, if they were 8, 4, and 2, their 8 would have beaten the 6, their 4 the 3, and their 2 the 0. In either case, since the Lions beat the Tigers by 1, the Lions would have scored 4 and the Tigers 3 in that game. This, however, leaves no 3 losing digits that add up to 15, the Panthers' losing total. Therefore, the Lions' winning scores were 8, 5, and 1, and their opponents' scores in those games were 6, 3, and 0 respectively. The Lions beat the Tigers 1 to 0. 2 and 4 were losing scores, while 1 and 5 were winning. The Panthers' three losing scores for 15, then, were 7, 6, and 2. The Lions beat the Panthers 8 to 6. The third Lions' opponent, the Cougars, then scored the 3, while the Lions scored the 5 in that game. By elimination, the Panthers' losing score of 7 was beaten by the 9; by the winning margins, that was the Tigers vs. the Panthers. The winning 3, then, beat the losing 2; by the margins, that was the Cougars vs. the Panthers. By elimination, the Tigers scored 7 vs. the Cougars' 4. By clue 7, since the Cougars won only one game, the Panthers had three hits in that game. Of the six games, in four the winners had a hit margin of +3 (clue 6). There were 55 winning hits and 34 losing hits, for a difference of 21 (clue 2). Deducting the 12 hits mentioned in clue 6 leaves a remainder of 9 hits in the other two games; in one game, the winners had 5 hits more than the losers, and in the other the winners had 4 hits more (clue 2). The Lions' hit total was a multiple of five different than the other multiples of five (clue 9). By the Lions' number of runs, they had no more than 29 total hits (clue 2); since one team scored 10 and another 15, and the Panthers' opponents scored 20, the Lions had 25 total hits. Their opponents had 14 hits (clue 7), all of which were losing. The Lions then had 11 more hits than their opponents in three games, so in one game they had 5 more hits and in the other two they had 3 more. The other winning teams, then, had either 3 or 4 more hits than their losing opponents. In the Lions vs. the Panthers, the Lions had 9 to 13 hits; in the Cougars vs. the Panthers, the Cougars had 6 or 7 hits; in the Tigers vs. the Cougars, the Tigers had 8 to 12 hits; in the Tigers vs. the Panthers, the Tigers had 10 to 14 hits; in the Lions vs. the Cougars, the Lions had 6 to 10 hits; in the Lions vs. the Tigers, the Lions had 2 to 6 hits. One winning team had 5 hits and another had 6 (clue 10); the only team that could have had 5 hits was the Lions in their game against the Tigers, and the only winning team that could have had 6 hits was the Cougars in their game against the Panthers. The Tigers had at least one hit in each game (clue 2), so they did not have 5 fewer hits than the Lions in their game; they had 3 fewer hits, for 2 hits in that game. Two losing teams had 5 and 6 hits (clue 10). Since no team had equal or fewer hits than runs (clue 2), the Cougars had 5 and 6 hits in their two losing games, in some order. The two other losing teams each had more than 6 and fewer than 13 hits. The total number of losing hits was 34, and four of the losing hit numbers were 2, 3, 5, and 6. By subtraction, the two remaining hits totaled 18. The possible hits for those two teams, then, are 10/8 or 11/7. The Cougars had 17 total hits, so the Tigers' opponents had 22 total hits (clue 5). The Lions had 5 against the Tigers, and the Cougars had either 5 or 6 against them; the Panthers, then, had either 11 or 12 hits against the Tigers. The two remaining losing hits were, then, 11 and 7, and the Panthers had 11 losing hits against the Tigers. By elimination, the Panthers had 7 losing hits against the Lions. The Lions had 25 total hits, and had 5 hits against the Tigers, so they had 20 winning hits against the Panthers and Cougars. The Cougars had either 5 or 6 hits, and the Lions had at least 3 more, so in that game the Lions had at least 8 hits. The Panthers had 7 hits, and the Lions had at least 3 more, so the Lions had at least 10 hits. Since there were 7 and 11 losing hits, there were not 7 or 11 winning hits (clue 10); the Lions had 8 and 12 winning hits in their remaining games, scoring 8 against the Cougars and 12 against the Panthers. There were no more than 14 hits per game (clue 2). The Tigers, then, did not score 4 more hits than the Panthers in their game; they had 3 more for 14 hits. There were 55 total winning hits (clue 2); by subtraction, the Tigers had 10 winning hits against the Cougars. The Lions had 5 more hits than the Panthers, so they had 3 more than the Cougars, and the Cougars had 5 hits in that game. By elimination, the Cougars had 6 hits in the game against the Tigers. In summary:

Lions over Tigers, 1–0 with 5 hits over 2
Lions over Cougars, 5–3 with 8 hits over 5
Lions over Panthers, 8–6 with 12 hits over 7
Tigers over Cougars, 7–4 with 10 hits over 6
Tigers over Panthers, 9–7 with 14 hits over 11
Cougars over Panthers, 3–2 with 6 hits over 3

CROSS SUMS HELPS

1. 241	6. 3678	11. 785639	16. 4631
2. 123	7. 43218	12. 7894	17. 23714
3. 268	8. 498	13. 3152	18. 3968
4. 5231	9. 214	14. 9867	19. 9685
5. 612	10. 96578	15. 3825	20. 2417539

FIGURE LOGIC HELPS

Figure Logic 1: 11-Down is 13579.

Figure Logic 2: Since the first digit of 17-Across is 1 (clue 17-Across), 14-Down is 111111 (clue 14-Down).

Figure Logic 3: The last digit of 3-Down is 0 (clue 6-Across), so the last digit of 4-Down is 2 (clue 4-Down). The last digit of 25-Down is 1 (clue 28-Across), so the last digit of 8-Across is 7 (clue 25-Down). Therefore, 8-Across is 27.

Figure Logic 4: By clue 24-Down, 3-Down is 10 or 11. Since 26-Across has two digits, 3-Down is 11 (clue 3-Down).

Figure Logic 5: The first digit of 11-Across is 1 (clue 11-Across), so the first digit of 9-Across is 7 (clue 9-Across). Therefore, the last digit of 26-Across is 3 (clue 5-Down), so by clue 28-Down, 28-Down is 37.

Figure Logic 6: By clue 15-Down, the last digit of 15-Down is 3, 6, or 9; by clue 20-Down, it is 3 and the first digit of 20-Down is 9. Then the last digit of 25-Across is 1 (clue 25-Across) and the last digit of 1-Down is 9 (clue 1-Down). The first digit of 2-Down is 1 (clue 2-Down), so the second digit of 13-Down is 5 (clue 13-Down). Then the second digit of 6-Down is 2 (clue 14-Across). Since the last digit of 2-Down is 1 (clue 19-Across), by clue 2-Down, the first digit of 25-Across is 2. Then by clue 6-Down, 25-Across is 231.

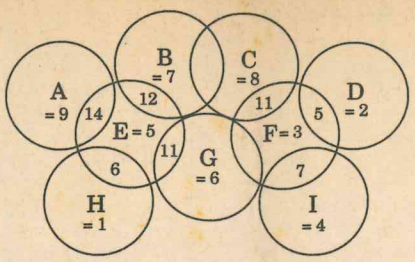
Figure Logic 7: The first digit of 21-Down is 1 (clue 21-Down). The first digit of 26-Down is 1 (clue 2-Down), so the first digit of 3-Down is 5 (clue 3-Down). Then the first digit of 1-Across is 2 (clue 1-Across). Since the first digit of 14-Across is 2 (clue 14-Across) and the first digit of 19-Down is 1 (clue 19-Down), the first digit of 18-Across is 3 (clue 18-Across). Then by clue 23-Across, the last digit of 23-Across is 1; 21-Down is 11.

Figure Logic 8: By clue 29-Across, the first digit of 12-Down is 1, so 12-Down is 19.

Figure Logic 9: The first digit of 19-Across is 1 (clue 19-Across), the last digit of 21-Across is 0 (clue 7-Across), and the digits of 1-Across are all the same (clue 1-Across). Then by clue 15-Down, 1-Across is 111.

Figure Logic 10: Since the worms were fed for exactly 8 weeks, 2-Down is 28.

CIRCLE MATH



ADD-IT

5	12	12	2	7
6	2	10	6	5
9	4		11	3
8	1	8	3	9
7	11	4	1	10

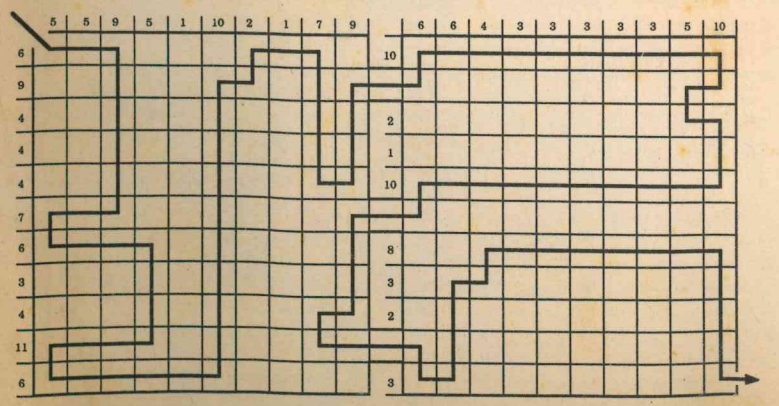
CROSSMATH HELP

6-Across is 88 x 9 – 34

WHAT'S THE ORDER?

Of all digits 1 – 9, seven are included between A and B; 4 and 9 are not. Since both B and E contain 3, 5, and 8, and B has two of the correct answer digits in its combination, then at least one of these three numbers is in the answer. Therefore by E, 9 is not in the answer. By C, if 4 were in the answer, then by B, 3 and 5 would be in the answer, but this contradicts E. Therefore, 4 is not in the answer. All the remaining numbers are in A and B, and each have two of the correct answer numbers in them. Therefore, 3, which is in both A and B, is not in the answer. If 8 were in the answer, then by C, 2 would not be, but by B, 5 would be another number in the answer and this contradicts E. Therefore, 8 is not in the answer. By B, the answer includes both 2 and 5, one of which is in its correct answer position. If 2 were in the second position, then by E, 5 would be in the first position. By D then, 6 would be eliminated and 1 and 7 would be in the second and third positions, but this contradicts 2 in the second position in B. Therefore, 2 is not in the second position in the answer, and 5 represents the X and is in the third position in the answer. Since D has two numbers in correct positions, then 7 is eliminated, and 6 and 1 are the final two numbers in the answer in first and second positions, respectively, and 2 is in the fourth position. Finally, the answer is 6152.

MATH MAZE



NUMBER FIT-IN HELP

First number across: 3655

WORD ARITHMETIC

	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1.	B L A C K/ M O U S E
2.	C O R N F I E L D S
3.	F A T H E R'S/ B O Y
4.	C H A R M I N G L Y
5.	Y O U/ A R E/ S L I M
6.	C A N O E/ T R I P S
7.	S L I G H T/ M O V E
8.	L O N G E R/ P A T H
9.	T R U E/ W I S D O M
10.	U N D O M E S T I C
11.	J O E/ I S/ M Y/ C A T
12.	B- F L A T/ C H O R D
13.	B R I D A L/ G O W N
14.	V A R S I T Y/ E N D
	(football player on a school team)
15.	C H A P T E R/ S I X
16.	F R O S T Y/ W I N D
17.	C H A R L E S T O N
18.	R E D/ C U S H I O N
19.	H Y P E R B O L I C
	(exaggerated)
20.	S H A R K/ F I L E T
21.	D A R I N G/ J U M P
22.	P E N C I L/ M A R K
23.	C O M E D Y/ S T A R
24.	P A S T R Y/ C H E F
25.	S U N L I T/ D O M E
26.	P H O N Y/ T E A R S
27.	S Q U A R E/ I N C H
28.	N A I L E D/ S H U T
29.	S P E C I A L/ G U Y
30.	C O U N T E R B I D
31.	S U L K Y/ F R O W N
32.	F A M O U S/ C I T Y
33.	C R A D L E S O N G
	(lullaby)
34.	H Y D R A U L I C S
	(physics branch concerning liquids in motion)
35.	E I G H T/ B U C K S
36.	I T'S/ O F/ V A L U E
37.	E P I S T O L A R Y
	(suitable to letter writing)
38.	G O L D/ F A U C E T
39.	R E P U B L I C A N
40.	A N/ O L D/ R H Y M E
41.	D I M/ H A Z Y/ S U N
42.	H Y S T E R I C A L
43.	C A B R I O L E T S
	(small carriages)
44.	P A T R O N Y M I C
	(derived from the name of an ancestor)
45.	F I N G E R/ B O W L

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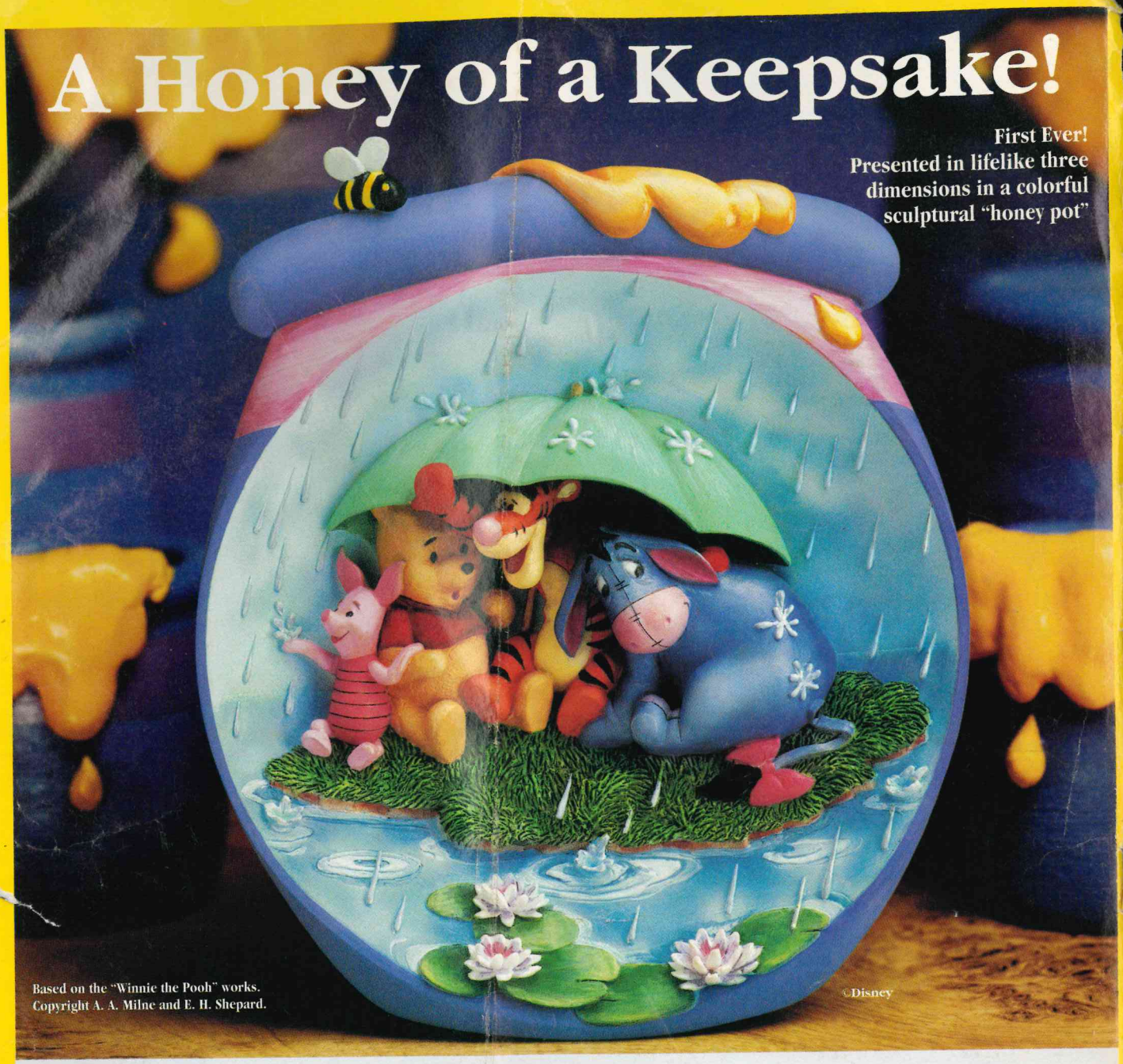

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